



THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
ANNUAL REPORTS—BRANCHES
AND SECTIONS

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July, 1958

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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"Some Legal Aspects of Special Library Work"

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A Talk to the Special Libraries Section, N.S.W. Division, Library Association of Australia, 20th May, 1958,

By JOYCE SHEWCROFT, B.A., Barrister at Law.

It is a rule among professional magicians that they must never disclose how they saw the lady in half or cause her to pass through a solid wall. People who know anything about copyright have the same secretive attitude. Copyright appears to have so many special difficulties, why make it easy, and lose one's esoteric status? In broadcasting, any knowledge at all of copyright is inclined to give one a heady sense of power, as a copyright problem has a tendency to reduce strong men to children. If any member of the public makes a written enquiry it is expressed in the most complicated way possible, because to the layman in copyright, any copyright problem is seen as almost insoluble, and as a challenge to ingenuity. Naturally, most copyright people are ladies. In trying to make copyright simple I could be regarded as breaching the code of the brethren by increasing the number of knowledgeable in this mysterious craft. However, I was so impressed that the members of the Special Libraries Section of the Library Association of Australia were aware of changes in the British Copyright Law which might eventually affect library work in Australia, that I feel I am talking within the guild and to fellow magicians. Obviously, to you, the British Copyright Act, 1956, is more than U.D.C. Number 347.78—if I have the number right.

I am not perversely sticking to magic when I say that copyright is best understood as a series of Chinese boxes, one inside the other, each with writing on it in more and more precise terms. The inner-

most box has a great deal of writing on it which starts off with the well-known chant: "Life of the author and fifty years after his death". To understand that and all the writing which follows it, you have to work to it through the outer boxes. If the British Act is adopted in Australia, we will have a new series of boxes, one for printed works, one for broadcasting, one for television, and one for libraries.

The outermost box will continue to be the great international conventions on copyright. A convention is an agreement between countries designed to establish rights between countries such as in regard to the use of the air or the sea, and in copyright, as to the right of the nationals of different countries in regard to the protection of their works from misuse and piracy. The conventions were preceded by treaties, just as if copyright had been a war, which you may consider it still is.

The first of the great copyright conventions was held in Berne in 1885, that is before Australia became a Commonwealth. Great Britain went to that convention with a line of its own internal copyright Acts behind it. In 1709 the first British Copyright Act had been passed giving authors of books the sole right of printing them for twenty-eight years, in general. This Act was amended in various ways until replaced by the Copyright Act 1842 which extended the period of copyright to the life of the author and seven years after his death or to forty-two years whichever should be the longer. Anyone who thinks authors are

complacent people who don't mind being quoted and used so long as they are quoted and used should read Macaulay's pleas in the years before this legislation was passed.

Hogarth, the great engraver, whose studies of horrifying scenes in Gin Lane had been copied and exploited by others with no return to himself had influenced the passing of the Engraving Copyright Act in 1734. There had been the Sculpture Copyright Act of 1814, no doubt induced by some sculptor. Street hawkers troubled the composers, and music began to be distinguished from books for copyright purposes. In 1833 performing rights in musical and dramatic pieces received some protection and in 1902 and 1906 Musical Copyright Acts were passed. By the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, protection was given for the first time to paintings, drawings and photographs provided the artist in selling the work reserved the copyright to himself. The position with an Architect is much the same today; he may give you a copy of the plans of your house, but you can't use them.

Self-interest stimulated most of the Acts, but it has become cultural to consider the novelist and dramatist starving to death in the attics of the Ritz-Carlton.

All these Acts had dealt with what was in the British jurisdiction, the British author, the British composer, the British engraver, sculptor, painter, artist and photographer. What of the foreign author? In 1844, Great Britain had passed an International Copyright Act to give some protection to foreign authors. When she decided to adhere to the first convention, the Berne convention of 1885, Great Britain passed the International Copyright Act, 1886.

Countries which adhere without reservation to an international convention find it necessary to pass Acts so that their internal law should give equivalent rights in general to the nationals of the countries which are parties to a convention. However as to the copyright of British authors, Great Britain still had the old Copyright Act of 1842, which had long been described as "hardly intelligible". She did nothing about altering it until there was another international convention, this time in Berlin in 1908. This

forced amendment of the Copyright Act and in 1911 was passed the famous Copyright Act 1911 which remained in force in Great Britain until June, 1957. The Act of 1911 repealed all previous statutes dealing with literary and artistic copyright but retained the Musical Copyright Acts of 1902 and 1906 and one section of the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.

At this stage, Australia had a Copyright Act 1905 and under it had established a Copyright Office and a Registrar of Copyrights.

It is interesting to remember that the British Copyright Act was one of the first British Acts expressed to apply only to such self-governing Dominions as cared to adopt it. New Zealand did not adopt it and passed its own Act. Australia passed the Copyright Act 1912. This repealed the 1905 Act and adopted the whole of the British Act as a schedule to the Australian Act. There were a few sections in addition special to Australia, for instance the "Board of Trade" of the British Act had to become the "Governor-General" in the Australian Act. In general the Australian law on Copyright became a mirror of the British law on copyright and it is the 1911 provisions, now outmoded in Britain, which still apply here. The Australian Act has been amended from time to time and is at present known as the Copyright Act 1912-1950. The international conventions on copyright continued at 20-year intervals. There was another one in Rome in 1928. Australia adhered separately to that convention as a self-governing Dominion, independently of British adherence to it. That gave Australia reciprocity with all countries which adhered to that series of conventions. The last convention in the series was that held in Brussels in 1948. By then we were well into the modern broadcasting period, the period of the photostat, and, as far as England was concerned, the period of television. To this day, Australia has not ratified the Brussels convention of 1948 and it is not in force in Australia. Great Britain also until recently had not ratified this convention.

There were three reasons advanced in the debates in the British Houses of Parliament for amendment of the British Copy-

right Act 1911 which eventually led to the new Copyright Act 1956 which came into force on the 1st June 1957. These were the enormous growth of broadcasting and television, none of the features of which were covered by the old Act of 1911, the desire to get the local law into conformity with the Brussels convention so that that convention could be formally ratified, and the third reason was to enable Great Britain to adhere to yet another convention. This other convention was a convention which had been drawn up and fostered by U.N.E.S.C.O. This is known as the Universal Copyright Convention. America had always stood apart from all the other conventions, except some Pan-American conventions. She required a lot of formalities to ensure protection for the work of nationals of other countries. Publishers had been put to a great deal of trouble to ensure simultaneous publication in their own country and America in order to protect the copyright of their authors or themselves from piracy in America. In place of all these formalities America and any other country which ratifies the Universal Copyright Convention gives full copyright protection to any publication bearing the letter C in a circle with the date of first publication. So the third reason for Great Britain altering its own Copyright Law was to ensure that there would be no obstacle to it adhering to this Universal Copyright Convention and obtaining reciprocity for its authors with American authors.

Now the process which Great Britain followed before it brought out the Copyright Act 1956 was to establish a committee of enquiry into copyright. Under the chairmanship first of Lord Reading and then of Sir Henry Gregory, the committee held lengthy sittings and took evidence from authors and societies of authors, from musicians and societies of musicians, from record manufacturers and associations of record manufacturers, from people paying performing right fees and from associations collecting performing right fees, and from the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (A.S.L.I.B.).

Everybody's interests were considered—the man who did not want his house tele-

vised, the man who did not want his statutory photographed, the writer for newspapers, the body running a sporting event, and, of course, the authors and composers. As the result of the Committee's Report of 1952 leading to the Act of 1956 everyone has come up with a right he can protect. The Librarian as devoted as a teacher to the spread of information has come up with a problem.

A few provisions basic to certain copyright have been altered: Under the old British Act and present Commonwealth Act, the term of copyright is the life of the author and 50 years after his death; under the new Act the term has become 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died. Under the old provisions, the period of protection for photographs was 50 years from the making of the original negative; it has become a term of 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the "author" died. For mechanical instruments i.e. records the term was the life of the author and 50 years after his death; it has become 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the record is first published.

Is the new British Copyright Act to come into force here? People like to argue that it was Gallipoli and the First War, or Tobruk and the Second War which made us a nation. The lawyer's version of what made us a nation is the Statute of Westminster. The Statute of Westminster 1931 which gave us the maturity of legislating solely for ourselves and relieved us from conformity to British law was adopted by Australia at the instance of a man who thinks in terms of large principles, who enabled Australia to contribute to the Charter of United Nations, to take its place on the World Court. In 1942, Dr. Evatt adopted the Statute of Westminster. So the British Copyright Act has not to be slavishly followed by the Commonwealth of Australia. The only difficulty about striking out in a new direction in copyright is that once you do your authors and composers may lose something, and creative people are one of the credits of a nation and should be afforded a maximum livelihood from their creations.

We should hate our Somerset Maughams to die less than millionaires. Incidentally I have always found them excellent businessmen. Hogarth and Macaulay were the first of a long line of persons vociferous about the protection of their rights. Authors and composers organised a huge Petition to Parliament in the course of the passage of the British Act.

Even if the British Act is to be adopted here almost as it stands it will be necessary to adapt certain of it to Australian conditions and to make local adjustments to procedures. In 1912 we had to have a few special sections substituting the Governor-General for the Board of Trade, which in England issues Regulations under the Copyright Act. At the very least someone in Australia besides the Special Librarians, the only one I've discovered so far, has to read the British Act. A few years ago in Australia, the Patents Law was revised. As a preliminary a committee of enquiry was held. Several times in recent years the Attorney-General of the day has stated that the Australian Copyright Act would be revised by the same approach, that is on the recommendations of a committee of enquiry into copyright. The Act is not abreast with scientific and technical advances, there are the Brussels Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention still to be considered for adoption, and the need for revision has become more immediate with the passing of the new British Act. Arrangements are now in train for the formation of such a committee. Interested bodies will be invited to give evidence, probably first by written statement and then by verbal evidence. I strongly recommend that when the time comes the Library Association of Australia form a sub-committee, examine the consequences of the British Act in regard to the impact upon or hinderance to library work and library facilities the Act, if adopted as it stands, would cause, if any, and make a formal submission to the committee. This should be a substantial report, not a minority report, that is all sections of the Association should have been consulted by a questionnaire the results of which are collated in a statement which has the endorse-

ment of the Association as a whole and perhaps that of the industries etc. to which the libraries are attached. I am a great believer in Associations attaining maturity by making themselves heard in large issues. If such a move did nothing more it would make for local awareness of your existence as an informed Association. It should also be of service to the industries which some Special Librarians serve. I am certain it would prove illuminating to the exalted personages who will form this committee of enquiry that the advancement of Australian industry and undertakings may in some measure depend on the unhampered flow of technical and scientific information made available to technicians and scientists in the productive undertakings served by Special Librarians. The enquiry into the Australian Copyright law has already been preceded by an enquiry in New Zealand into the New Zealand Copyright law held by the 1957 Copyright Committee. When its report is available in full you may find in it as in the English material matter of assistance to such case you desire to put.

I said that the outermost of the Chinese boxes was these international conventions and I have mentioned how, having tidied up the international front, Great Britain first in 1911 and then again in 1956 made changes in its domestic copyright situation. So the first of the inner boxes is the domestic legislation carefully drawn so there will be no contradiction between the domestic legislation and the international convention. There are special inner boxes for broadcasting, television, record-manufacturing and so on. The box which is really of concern to you is the present position of libraries and librarians, their altered position in England, and their probable position here if the provisions of the English Act drawing distinctions between different libraries and their librarians were adopted here. I gather your general feeling is that this is no box, but a coffin.

Under the old 1842 Copyright Act, publishers were required to deposit a copy of a book in the British Museum and other libraries. S.15 of the Copyright Act 1911 retained this provision and, despite protests

from publishers, extended the list of libraries, but excused publishers from depositing a copy of a second or later edition unless there were alterations in its letterpress or engravings etc. Under S.40 of the Australian Act 1912 an Australian publisher has to deliver a copy of every book first published in the Commonwealth to the librarian of the Parliament except a book published by a State or an authority of a State. This provision is expressed to be in addition to any requirement under a State law to deliver a copy of a book to any other library. You will yourselves be aware of the libraries entitled to receive books under State laws. For its purpose, the Copyright Act defines "book" as "book or part of a book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, map, plan, chart or table . . ."

You have to remember that the Federal Constitution gave to the Commonwealth the specific power to legislate in regard to copyright, but local publishing and the control of locally produced obscene and indecent publications is within the State ambit. The Commonwealth exercises its oblique control over literature and films purely as imports, or exports, under Censorship Regulations under the Customs Act. All the States except N.S.W. have delegated to the Commonwealth Censor power in regard to the censorship of films. N.S.W. sends a policeman to the Censorship showings. If you got hold of a black-list book and ran off copies, you could be up against the Copyright Act for a breach of copyright, you would be up against the Customs Act for being in possession of a prohibited import and the State would get you for indecent publication.

Though under the Commonwealth Constitution trade and commerce between the States is absolutely free, Queensland has tried to prevent the entry of N.S.W. magazines and a member of a Victorian Joint Parliamentary Committee has stated that the entry of certain N.S.W. papers is viewed as a disturbance of the Sabbath. However, the normal interstate flow of books and periodicals and the point about the compulsory deposit of books and magazines in certain libraries should be borne in mind as this latter may provide an additional avenue or

avenues for borrowing an additional copy, if difficulty develops about photo-copying.

So much for libraries. The section of the present Legislation to which librarians commonly look for protection is Section 2 which provides that any fair dealing with a work for research is not an infringement of copyright. Copinger, the leading authority of copyright, is not helpful as to what constitutes "research". Not having considered it at all, he says "The meaning of the expression . . . "research" . . . seems to require no further consideration".

Presumably technicians and scientists supplied with books or magazines or photocopies of articles or extracts have no intention to reproduce the written words. What they want is the idea. No one can have copyright in an idea. Once it has been given expression it belongs to everyone. The whole of technological and scientific advance is due to the brick-by-brick application of one idea upon another. It would be a vast pity if certain librarians have to abandon recourse to one technical advance, the photostat machine, but if they have to, they may find themselves with a future and a salary-loading as precis-writers. You may believe every effort should be made to prevent the introduction here of similar provisions to those of the British Act, in respect to libraries and librarians, but if they are introduced, I believe even greater effort must be made to find safe techniques for the dissemination of ideas without too greatly increasing the cost to industry, no one of which would presumably make a statistically-ascertainable profit from the maintenance of its library, the library being established for the encouragement of the staff in the study of the particular technology.

As a preliminary to discussion of these provisions which affect Special Librarians, it should be mentioned that in 1952, at the instance of the Royal Society, one hundred and thirty-one bodies subscribed to the Royal Society's Fair Copying Declaration that the making of copies from their scientific or technical periodicals by a non-profit making organization, such as a library, archives office, museum or information ser-

vice, was regarded as "fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research".

The 1952 committee of enquiry into copyright recommended that this declaration should be adapted into statutory rules and should have general application to all periodical literature, not only to technical and scientific periodicals, but that the copying should be done only by non-profit making bodies which should be expressly named and specified.

The new British Act finally contained S. 7 which deals separately with periodicals (sub-section 1) and then with literary works (sub-section 5). As to articles in periodicals, with which the Special Librarian is presumably most concerned, the Act provided that copyright in an article is not infringed by the making or supplying of a copy of the article if the copy is made or supplied by or on behalf of the librarian of a library of a class prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade. The Act instructed the Board of Trade to make such provision as the Board might consider appropriate for securing that the libraries to which the regulations apply are not established or conducted for profit and that one person should be supplied with one copy of one article from any publication and should use it for purposes of research or private study only.

The Board of Trade issued its regulations operative from the 1st June 1957. They are entitled "The Copyright (Libraries) Regulations, 1957". English libraries are using the form of declaration and undertaking provided by the regulations in dealing with Australian requests for photocopies of articles from periodicals (and also for photo-copies of extracts from works).

The regulations extend the list of libraries to those in all schools and universities and to those conducted for or administered by any establishment or organisation conducted for the purpose of facilitating or encouraging the study of religion, philosophy, science, technology, medicine, history, literature, languages, education, bibliography, fine arts, music or law, but exclude any library established or conducted for profit.

Accordingly in England at the moment a librarian of a library established for profit would be infringing copyright in an article were she to supply copies to members of her own organisation or company or otherwise.

She may be finding it necessary to establish some arrangement with publishers to secure tear sheets, or reprints. She may be buying an additional copy of certain journals, keeping one intact in the library and cutting up the other and circulating individual articles among the staff. She may be precisising the main points of an article and calling attention to the fact that the whole article is available in the library. She may be ignoring the whole thing and be about to provide an interesting test case for Australian Special Librarians.

This is the provision which would prove so hampering to certain Special Librarians here and the one which Lord Chorley and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB) contested, wanting the research departments of industrial firms to have the right to copies and suggesting that a library should not be deemed to be profit-making solely because it is owned or operated by a profit-making body.

Even those librarians who may copy, are left in some doubt because it is not at all clear whether they may copy plans and diagrams and illustrations forming part of an article.

If this provision were reproduced here with similar distinction between non-profit-making and profit-making libraries, so called, it should be possible, at an administrative level, for a profit-making organisation here to approach the publishers of certain publications to permit photo-copying of articles for use solely for consultation purposes by staff members. Strategically the first approach should be for permission. If rejected, the second approach should be for a blanket licence at a fixed fee of so much per annum. Only in the last resort should there be any discussion of a fee of so much per article, per page, or, as the British Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers sometimes requires, per line. No organisations concerned would be well-

advised to act in consultation in negotiations with publishers.

There may be another way round. Subsection (5) of this Section 7 of the Act says that copyright in a published literary work (and it is clear from the context that "literary work" here includes also an article contained in a periodical) shall not be infringed by a librarian making a copy of it to supply the librarian of any library of a class prescribed. Along comes the Board of Trade and says that for this purpose the libraries can be all the libraries I have mentioned before, whether conducted for profit or not, and also any library which makes works in its custody available to the public free of charge.

I think it could be argued that even if a library in, say, a sugar company is a library conducted for profit, it is also a library conducted for the purpose of encouraging the study of the science or technology of sugar-production and sugar by-products. Whether a particular special library could

come into the picture under that provision, it might be able to make the gesture of making works in its custody available to the public free of charge—few members of the public would avail themselves.

The regulations are specific that a librarian can not supply a copy to a librarian of a library established for profit. It has yet to be tested of course, but there seems to be a gap. It would seem that the librarian in the profit-making library could make a photocopy, supply it to another library for borrowing by a member of the staff of the profit-making organisation. More directly, the librarian of the non-profit-making library who is permitted to photo-copy for other people, not only librarians, might service at cost-price-plus the staff of the profit-making organisation. As librarians in libraries established for profit may copy for other librarians, a copying pool could be created. That is some type of co-operative might develop among the organisations as to the facilities of their

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libraries, while remaining within the letter of the Act and Regulations were they to be introduced in Australia.

In the interests of their own status Special Librarians might devote some time to collating arguments designed to show that a profit-making library is purely and simply a library making a profit from subscribers and borrowers, that individual organisations use the resources of their libraries to the general advancement of science and technology, that if the organisations do not propose to by-pass the problem of copying simply by buying more copies collaboration at an administrative and at the library level is indicated.

If copyright has its problems, they are not insoluble, they require ingenuity. By the time we come to face the newest problems here, some of the sections of the British Act will have been tested in Courts. We will have a new line of precedents. The ingenious devices we think of now can be adjusted to become even more ingenious. After all the subject is called "copyright"—all we have to do is to find a right to copy which can be exercised within the law.

REFERENCES ON BRITISH COPYRIGHT ACT 1956

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Gt. Britain, Laws, etc., Copyright Act 1956.
Gt. Britain, Laws, etc., Copyright (Libraries) Regulations 1957.

PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

This association has been now registered in N.S.W. as an Industrial Union. Membership is open to those who hold either the Registration or Preliminary Certificate, or have equivalent qualifications acceptable to the Library Association of Australia, and who are not covered by other industrial unions. This mainly concerns those working in special libraries.

Anyone interested in joining is invited to contact the secretary, Miss Joan Scott, at 349 Great North Rd., Abbotsford (phone WF8611) after 6 p.m.

DR. KEYES METCALF

Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, who recently retired from the position of Director of the Harvard University Library, is at present visiting Australia as a Fulbright Scholar attached to the Commonwealth National Library. Dr. Metcalf was Reference Librarian of the New York Public Library from 1928 to 1937 and Director of Harvard University Library from 1937 to the present time. He was also President of the American Library Association from 1942 to 1943.

Dr. Metcalf will be, perhaps, best known to librarians in Australia as the chairman of the Farmington Plan Committee and also as the designer of the Lamont Library at Harvard University which is the first library to be devoted primarily to under-graduate needs.

Dr. Metcalf will be the leader of a Seminar to be held at the Commonwealth National Library which will be attended by senior librarians and which will deal with the planning of new library buildings, building up of library collections and questions of library personnel.

EDITORSHIP OF THE JOURNAL

Miss Jean Whyte, B.A., of the Public Library of South Australia, has been appointed Honorary Editor of the *Journal* as from 1st January, 1959. Miss Whyte's first issue of the *Journal* will be the January issue. Articles for this issue should be sent to Miss Whyte by 29th November. Branch and Section Secretaries are asked to send news items to the Editor by that date.

What's the Use of Cataloguing and Classification

By F. A. SHARR.

This article seeks to examine a simple question. Namely: "Ought three out of six papers in the Registration Examination to be compulsory and devoted to cataloguing and classification?"

Professional training and education has two main aims: to prepare people for the work they are likely to do shortly after training and, secondly, to prepare them to solve the professional problems which they will meet later in their careers. Which of these two aims should be dominant may be a matter of opinion, and the answer may well vary at different times and in relation to different levels of students; both aims must be present in any balanced scheme of preparation for professional qualification.

As far as preparation for the actual working situation is concerned, the present proportion of cataloguing and classification to the total syllabus seems markedly unbalanced. The fact that these papers are compulsory implies that competence in the practical techniques of A.L.A. cataloguing and D.C., U.D.C., or L. of C. classification is essential in every librarian, in every type of library, including archivists. This is clearly not so.

Three States, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia have centralized cataloguing systems, covering their State and public libraries; in Tasmania, however, some public libraries do a limited amount of cataloguing. Victoria has a central catalogue card service and New South Wales provides entries for many books in its "N.S.W. Library Bulletin".

. This cataloguing is in the hands of specialists and should be. For most candidates therefore in South Australia, Tas-

mania and Western Australia the effort spent on these papers is almost entirely wasted and the same would apply to many candidates in the other States.

Most university libraries presumably have specialist cataloguers. To an archivist knowledge of A.L.A. rules and Dewey classification is quite irrelevant since public records are not susceptible to such treatment. In special libraries the position is different and, at least at present, cataloguing and classification are probably performed by most staff members.

Therefore, since it may be accepted as a fact that a substantial number of persons who take the Registration Examination will never be employed as cataloguers, it seems somewhat pointless to insist on examining them in a technique which they will not use.

It may be said, however, that they ought to know this technique because they might need to use it at some time. But this view is not supported by the evidence. In Manchester Public Libraries, an old and developed system, some two per cent of the professional staff are cataloguers; in Western Australia, a young and still undeveloped system, only five per cent of the staff are cataloguers and the proportion will decrease. Except in small libraries which do not or can not take advantage of centralized cataloguing the proportion of cataloguers is unlikely to exceed ten per cent.

Cataloguing is a highly specialised skill. Only good cataloguers can build a good catalogue, and a poor catalogue is a waste of money. Good cataloguers are rare, their excellence depends as much on temperament as on knowledge. Temperament can not be examined. Most people who adopt

librarianship as a career do so because they look forward to a socially useful job in contact with books and readers. Specialisation in cataloguing does not appeal to many librarians, and only a minority have the qualities needed in a cataloguer.

It follows that the majority of librarians will never be cataloguers in the true sense and that there is no likelihood of their using the knowledge in which they have been examined.

The trend in most, if not all, developed countries is towards centralisation of cataloguing in specialist departments or agencies. Two things follow. The number of people who need to know how to catalogue is likely to decrease in the future and the level of skill required in the specialists is likely to increase.

In so far as the Registration Examination is to be regarded as a test of working competence, it is clear therefore that—

(a) the requirement that every candidate must pass in R₁, R₂ and R₃ is unnecessary; (b) that the present standard of these papers is inappropriate to the actual situation; it is unnecessarily high for the work to be done by most candidates and not high enough for the minority who will become specialists; (c) no written examination can test actual ability to carry out high quality cataloguing as a specialist function because factors of temperament and inclination are essential to success.

Therefore, if the examination be viewed as a test of training for job competence, it would appear more reasonable to eliminate R₁, R₂ and R₃ as they now are and to substitute for them one or two papers on the general principles of bibliographic organisation. Those who have an interest in the subject could take the advanced papers of specialist standard.

If we turn now to the other object of professional education, the training and development of future leaders, the argument is different but the conclusion the same.

Clearly, before discussing education for librarianship it is necessary to be clear what is meant by librarianship.

Librarianship is the corpus of skills involved in creating, maintaining or developing libraries. A library is a body of records selected in accordance with some criterion and organised for use. A library may consist of any or all of many classes of records: of books, periodicals, pamphlets, research reports, letters, diaries, archives, maps, drawings, music and so on, whether printed, manuscript, filmed or otherwise recorded.

A library, then, is a body of records, selected, acquired and organised for use. Librarianship consists of the selection, acquisition and organisation for use of records. While all these elements are necessary, as three angles to a triangle, their order of importance in most libraries, but not necessarily in all, is (i) selection, (ii) organisation, (iii) acquisition. As a generalisation, a well selected stock badly organised would on balance, be more useful than a badly selected stock well organised.

The terms "selection" and "organisation" of course imply much more than the traditional meaning ascribed to them. Since selection must be done in relation to rationally determined criteria based on the purpose for which the library exists, the whole question of purpose and policy is part of "selection". Organisation likewise covers everything connected with making the contents of the library available for use and covers a very wide range of matters from supervising the cleaners to compiling scholarly bibliographies.

Cataloguing and classification are but two of many aspects of organisation for use, which itself is probably only the second in importance of three elements of librarianship. That is their status in the corpus of librarianship.

This is not to say that they are unimportant; in some libraries they are of great importance, but they are not, as has been often claimed, the "central art and mystery" or "core" of librarianship as a whole. If any one element can claim that honour, it is selection, since no amount of organisation or acquisition will make a good library out of badly selected material.

Again, it has been claimed that classification and cataloguing are the essence of

librarianship because without arrangement, a large library would be chaos. This is true; but without acquisition methods no library would even exist, yet no one has suggested that acquisition methods are the core of librarianship.

The dominant position of cataloguing and classification in professional training had a sound basis in the past. Fifty years ago, they were new and important techniques which had to be emphasised to achieve acceptance. Now they are accepted without question. In those days there were few, if any, central cataloguing services and library staffs were much smaller than today; most librarians therefore were likely to be called upon to catalogue and class books. In those days, too, the modern idea of reader service was hardly known. Readers expected, and were expected, to find things for themselves; today they expect, and librarians offer, skilled personal assistance, which can be far more helpful and informative than any catalogue. These changes of emphasis should be reflected in the syllabus. We live in 1958 and should be preparing students to meet the problems of 1978.

In the foregoing analysis the terms cataloguing and classification have been used in a general sense; in this sense they are important aspects of the work of organising any collection of records for use, and are therefore an important part of any form of librarianship—including archive management.

But the papers R1, R2 and R3 are based not on this meaning at all but, in effect, on the A.L.A. Rules and the Dewey, U.D.C. or L. of C. classification. They are not primarily concerned with principles but merely with the application of certain techniques of limited usefulness. Even in their wide sense cataloguing and classification are only two aspects of one element of librarianship. How much less important in relation to the whole of librarianship, is one code

and one scheme from among the many which exist and the several which are used by reputable Australian libraries.

If the aim of professional education, as distinct from job training, is to equip students to solve the problems they are likely to face in a professional career and to develop maturity of judgement, it is clear that its method and content should be such as to encourage individual thought, constructive criticism and intellectual initiative. No emphasis is needed to suggest that the present form of R1, 2 and 3 is not the best which could be devised to achieve such aims.

To sum up. If the Registration Examination be regarded as a test of practical competence in the actual work situation, the present papers R1, 2 and 3 are ill adapted to this purpose for the reasons summarised earlier.

If on the other hand, the Registration Examination be regarded as a culminating test of a course of education designed to fit candidates to solve professional problems at any level, the present syllabus is seriously unbalanced in that three out of six papers are compulsorily devoted to subjects which certainly do not comprise half of librarianship, nor give rise to half the problems which actually arise in professional work, while the treatment of those subjects is narrow and severely practical rather than broad, analytical and critical as would be appropriate to a test of professional education.

The overemphasis on cataloguing and classification produces the inevitable result that other subjects, which may well be of much more importance, such as "selection" are underemphasised.

The answer to the question is therefore: three out of six papers in the Registration Examination should not be compulsory and devoted to cataloguing and classification.

The sooner the syllabus is recast the better.

Meeting of the General Council

The General Council of the Association met recently in Sydney and a number of decisions were made which will be of general interest to members.

Membership Fees

A change has been made in the membership fees for Professional Members, and for other members who are engaged in librarianship and are of five or more years' membership, except Corresponding Members, who have received in salary in the preceding year.

(1) £3,500 and over	£10
(2) £3,000 to £3,499	£ 8
(3) £2,500 to £2,999	£ 7
(4) £2,000 to £2,499	£ 6
(5) £1,500 to £1,999	£ 5
(6) £1,200 to £1,499	£ 4
(7) £900 to £1,199	£ 3
(8) £600 to £899	£ 2
(9) under £600	£ 1

Subscription rates for Corporate Members have also been altered. They are now as follows:

"For Corporate Members, except Corresponding Members, who have spent on the purchase of books, periodicals, and related materials, an average over the preceding year of:

(1) less than £1,000	£ 1
(2) £1,000 to £1,199	£ 2

and thereover an extra £1 for every £1,000, or part thereof, up to a maximum subscription of £20, or a fee approved by General Council."

Finance—Branches and Sections

Council decided to amend the relevant By-Law to make more finance available to Branches and Sections. Branches and Sections will now receive payments of £50 at the beginning of each year and a further £5 for every 25 financial members, or part thereof. Each Section will also receive a further £5 for each year for each of its Divisions. This provision will make considerably more finance available to the larger Branches which have been experi-

encing some financial difficulty but it will also provide an increase to all other Branches and Sections.

In the past members have been able to elect to join one Section without any addition to the subscription paid. Council has now decided that each member's subscription will entitle him to membership of one Section which must be designated by him. If, however, the member wishes to join more than one Section he must pay to the Honorary General Treasurer an additional annual fee of 10/- which will entitle him to membership of not more than two additional Sections.

General Conference

Council decided that beginning in 1959 a general conference of the Association shall be held every alternate year. The next general conference of the Association will be held in Sydney in the second week of August, 1959. The Conference Committee consists of Miss J. M. Murray, Australian Paper Manufacturers Library, Miss F. M. T. Thomas, Canterbury Municipal Library, Miss W. Radford, Reference Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales and the Honorary General Secretary. This has been formed to undertake the preliminary work of organisation.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

The Council decided that the Association should adopt the principle that there should not be any differentiation in the remuneration of librarians based on sex, and in so far as it or any of its officers, Branches, Sections, Committees or other agencies are concerned in the determination of rates of remuneration they are directed to advise and act on this principle.

The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services

The President, ex-officio, Miss E. Archer, M.B.E., M.Sc., and Mr. G. D. Richardson, M.A., have been appointed as the Association's representatives on the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services for a further period of three years.

South Australia's First: Elizabeth Public Library

By DOUGLAS WARWICK DUNSTAN,
Librarian.

In our last issue we published an address by Professor W. G. K. Duncan, the President of the South Australian Branch, delivered to the Conference in Adelaide last year and entitled "Free Public Libraries: South Australia's Unhappy Distinction". It is a great pleasure now to report that South Australia's first public library has been established. Most members of the profession and many others will be interested to hear the conditions under which it has been established.

At 11.00 a.m. on December 11, 1957, the Premier of South Australia, Sir Thomas Playford, declared open the Elizabeth Public Library and South Australia at last swung into line with all the other States in providing free libraries for its people. It was only a small start but it was a good one and shows every indication of being a good model for further libraries at present under consideration.

The Elizabeth Public Library is situated, fittingly, in South Australia's newest town, Elizabeth, some 17 miles north of Adelaide. Elizabeth is a pet project of the South Australian Government and the South Australian Housing Trust and is the result of a desire to decentralise the concentrated development around Adelaide, the capital city. Nearly eight years ago, the South Australian Housing Trust bought thousands of acres of farm-land north of Adelaide and began to plan a completely self-contained city for the site. It was envisaged that a population of 40,000 to 45,000 would eventually live in the city but that figure has since been increased to 60,000 and later development by private enterprise north of Elizabeth is likely to increase this again. The town was officially opened in November 1955 and by the end of 1957 had a population of 7,444, with nearly 4,000 new residents arriving each year.

Elizabeth has been planned around the motor car and all shopping centres will be on the same design as those at Chermide in Brisbane and Ryde in Sydney, i.e. with walk-ways and arcades for shoppers and perimeter parking for cars.

There will be seven or eight suburban or neighbourhood shopping centres surrounding the Town Centre where all the major facilities such as big department stores, bank headquarters and civic services will be located. The main building for the Elizabeth Public Library is planned to be erected on a site in the Town Centre within three years. The only building at present built in the Town Centre is the Hotel Elizabeth which finds that its temporary isolation is no handicap.

At the moment, the Elizabeth Public Library occupies a shop site 16 feet by 30 feet in the Elizabeth South Neighbourhood Shopping Centre which contains 22 other shops and bank branches. The Library is consequently in the centre of the present flow of commercial activity.

The Elizabeth Public Library is under the control of the Salisbury district Council, situated in the neighbouring town of Salisbury, three miles away. The premises have been provided rent-free by the Housing Trust including all necessary fittings, i.e. shelving,

charging desk, even the filing cabinet and an illuminated electric sign outside.

The book-stock has been provided by the Libraries Board of South Australia from the collection in the Public Library of South Australia. The Government provided the Board with a sum of £3,000 in 1957 to be spent on books for the new Library. Books remain the property of the Board and can be returned or exchanged at any time. The Council has undertaken to buy thirty periodicals and this list will be gradually increased. The staff is seconded from the staff of the Public Library of South Australia and at the moment consists of one full-time librarian. Under the Libraries (Subsidies) Act of 1955, all salaries are paid on a 50/50 basis by the Government and the Council but the officer remains a member of the state public service to provide continuity of salary and service benefits. A second full-time assistant is being lent from the Public Library of South Australia in Adelaide. A second full-time appointment to the Elizabeth Public Library will be made in the near future. During the first few weeks, a third person was necessary on some evenings and Saturday mornings to cope with the extra work. Quite a number of senior primary school children offered to help in the Library and are being rostered to help with simple routines during the day-time.

The Salisbury Council can apply to the South Australian Government through the Libraries Board for subsidy on all its expenses, and this subsidy is promised at the rate of £1 for £1.

The Library opened with a stock of 3,500 books; 40% children's books and 60% adult, and this stock has proved to be inadequate in certain sections. Adult fiction and children's picture books have been in particular demand and could have been more heavily represented in the initial stock. On the third day it was necessary to rush 500 extra children's books out by taxi-truck to replenish the depleted stock. Seven hundred and fifty books have since been added to the permanent stock and new books arrive regularly. The Elizabeth Public Library is backed by the full

resources of the Public Library of South Australia and full advantage is being taken of this material to answer requests for information and particular books which cannot be satisfied at Elizabeth. Already 300 such requests have been satisfied.

On the opening day 481 readers were registered, the main rush starting after school and continuing unabated until 9.30 p.m. At about 5.00 p.m. the two staff members were almost too busy to breathe but managed to ring Adelaide and two helpers were sent out by taxi to relieve the scramble. It had been estimated that 20% of the population, or 1400 borrowers would be registered at the end of the first year. This figure was passed within 14 days and by the end of January, 2169 readers were registered, or 27% of the population. The average number of books being lent each day is 484.

The Library has an excellent opportunity to build up a complete local history collection and already has a large number of newspaper cuttings, pamphlets and photographs relating to the new town.

There are several factors which have contributed to this unexpected response; the high proportion of newly settled English families; the convenience for shoppers; the absence of the usual community leisure activities; and the novelty of a new library. It was also possible to get good publicity before-hand in the two local papers and the State Press also gave the Library a progressive build-up.

I am very grateful for the help I have received during this busy period from Miss Barbara Palmer of the Public Library of South Australia who has had experience in library work in Australia and New Zealand. Miss Palmer has willingly given up much of her own time to ensure that the work of the Library was completed.

After a slight alteration in evening hours, the Library is now open during the following times:

Monday, 11.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.; Wednesday, 11.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.; Thursday, 11.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.; Friday, 11.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.; Saturday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Australian War Memorial Library Canberra

By VERA BLACKBURN,
Keeper of the Printed Records.

"A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of its past".

BACKGROUND.

When, in 1916, the War Office agreed to the transfer to an Australian authority of the historical records of Australia's part in the war which, up till then were being sent with the records of the British Army to the United Kingdom, the General Officer Commanding Australian Imperial Force (General Birdwood), approved of the establishment of the Australian War Records Section, and Lieutenant-General C. B. B. White, the Chief of Staff of the A.I.F., arranged for the establishment of the Section with Headquarters in London, for the collection of Australian records and relics in France, Egypt and Palestine. General White gave to the Section as its organizer and commander his chief clerk, Captain J. L. Treloar.

From the beginning of the Section's work those responsible for it had in mind that the Australian forces should be commemorated in Australia by their own collection of records and relics worthily installed in a monumental building in the then unbuilt federal capital at Canberra. The proposal was accepted by the Australian Government while the war was still in progress.

At the end of the war the nucleus of the Australian War Records Section was incorporated in the Australian War Museum which was charged with the preservation in perpetuity of three great memorial collections—the written records, the trophies, and the pictorial records of Australia—and, in 1920, Major J. L. Treloar became its director.

In 1925 an Act providing for the establishment of the Australian War Memorial was passed by Federal Parliament and, on Anzac Day 1929, the War Memorial was

formally inaugurated in Canberra. Building operations were commenced in 1933 and, on Armistice Day, 1941, the Australian War Memorial was opened to the public as soon as the 1939-45 war was declared the Australian Government, following the example of the United Kingdom Government, established a Department of Information. Major Treloar was transferred temporarily to the new department as its permanent head.

At the official opening of the Australian War Memorial in 1941, the Prime Minister, Mr. John Curtin, announced that the Government had decided to extend the scope of the Australian War Memorial to include the war in progress.

When General Sir Brudenell White, Chief of the General Staff, came to prepare plans for the formation of an overseas administrative headquarters for the Second A.I.F. he included in it a war records section. Major Treloar asked that he should be allowed to join the Second A.I.F. in the Middle East to act for the Department of Information and for the War Memorial, and to organize the assembly of the historical material which would be needed. Cabinet approved and Major Treloar was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He proceeded to the Middle East via Malaya and as well as his original responsibilities was given the task for generally directing the work of the official war artists, photographers and cinematographers.

The G.O.C. A.I.F., General Sir Thomas Blamey, decided that the title "War Records Section" was not sufficiently descriptive of the functions of the section and the official designation became the Military History and Information Section.

Historical sections were also formed in the Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force to collect records and relics for preservation in the Australian War Memorial but, up to the present, the Navy and Air Historical Sections are being retained within their respective departments.

At the close of the war all historical material collected by the Military Historical Section was handed over to the Australian War Memorial and Lieutenant-Colonel Treloar returned to his position as director which he held until his death in January 1952. The vacancy was filled by Major J. J. McGrath and his appointment as director confirmed in May of the same year.

In 1952 the Australian War Memorial Act was amended and the scope of the War Memorial was extended to cover all wars in which Australian troops have been on active service, i.e. Soudan (1885), South Africa (1899-1902), Boxer Rebellion, China (1900), Korea (1950-53) and Malaya, in addition to the two great wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

LIBRARY.

In the library, little seen by the public but to which historians and students come, are preserved the war diaries, log books, operation reports and other records of the Australian forces as well as copies or extracts from relevant allied and enemy records.

Equally important is the large and ever-growing collection of records of famous and other personnel which so often help fill in the gaps in the official narratives.

Apart from these documentary records the library shelves house upwards of some 65,000 volumes covering the field of history and military science; very briefly: books leading up to and dealing with the origin of the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars, official histories written by all participating nations, unit histories, war experiences and life in the Services generally, biography and memoirs, medical aspects of war, international law and relationships, subversive activities, verse and picture. On the technical side, manuals and textbooks on training, arms and ammunition, personal equipment, stores, etc.

Some of the more important collections in this Section are the records of the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, SWPA; the Allied Geographical Section, SWPA; and the Proceedings, Documents and Evidence, Exhibits, etc., of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

Periodicals form a large section and apart from the current journals are the Services magazines and papers produced for and by the Services during wartime. These are probably unique for many have been written or printed on all types of paper and published on board troopships, hospital ships, in prisoner-of-war camps, within the units generally, indeed even behind the lines within the sound of the guns.

The same might be said of the souvenir material covered by menus, concert programmes, etc., for, happily during the war years troops were provided with all types of entertainment. Most interesting also are the Christmas and Greeting cards, in particular those of the 1939-45 prisoners-of-war, Far East, for they illustrate the unfailing spirit of the men and their ingenious ways of creating cards with improvised materials and under the most trying circumstances.

Last, but not least in the collection are the manuscripts of Australian official histories, published and unpublished narratives, etc.; scripts of broadcasts; maps and aerial mosaics; sheet music of war songs; recordings of people and events; currency used in theatres of operations in which Australian forces were engaged; leaflets and posters; and stamps issued before, during and after the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars—the photographic collection of approximately 240,000 official negatives and prints and the cine film collection totalling about four million feet which was exposed by official cameramen.

Thus it may be said that in the various ways described above the War Memorial library preserves for all time the achievements and sacrifices of Australian servicemen, and gives testimony to the steadfastness with which Australian people regard their duty as citizens of the British Commonwealth.

On the Need for Co-Operation Between Library and School

(A paper delivered at a meeting of the Public Libraries Section at the Ninth General Conference of the Library Association of Australia, held in Adelaide in August, 1957, by Mr. K. J. Ling, F.L.A., City Librarian, Melbourne.)
(Abridged)

An Informed Reading Public: A Problem of Education

This paper presupposes that trained librarians will be in charge of the municipal children's libraries and the school libraries referred to in this paper.

The inequality of this country's library service to the adult reading public and students has frequently been the subject of discussion in our professional journal. All that has been said of the shortcomings of the adult library service applies even more strongly to that for children. In no sphere of library work are such extreme contrasts to be found in both provision and service, despite the unprecedented progress made during the past ten years.

In recent years a Section of the Library Association of Australia has been formed for those specially concerned with the service for children. Special courses of training in library work with children are now being offered and more attention is being focused on this section of the Library Association's examination syllabus. Certain well-known municipal authorities have earned high praise for their comprehensive library service to children. Many have appointed Organisers of work with young people to supervise the service in their children's libraries and to co-operate with and supplement local school libraries.

Teachers must give special attention to the children who do not take naturally to reading. At present it would seem that if half the class read well and enjoy reading, a teacher in today's packed classes may feel satisfied that he has achieved reasonable success. It is for the remainder of the

class that his greatest efforts must be made, so that at the appropriate time he may introduce them to books and reading. Eventually they will discover their value as a pleasurable, as well as a useful part of their everyday life. If this object were attained almost all children would be potential members of the children's library;

Librarians must extend and improve their service for children, making it more attractive, comprehensive, interesting and satisfying for children and adolescents of all classes and attainments. Thus the increased membership would be maintained and would not dwindle away as at present to a mere twenty-five per cent or less when the time comes for their transfer to the adult library. It is especially important that the children's library should be made accessible as regards distance with convenient hours of opening.

In brief, we must first induce the younger generation to acquire the true reading habit, and the facility and liking for book-reading, and, secondly, we must provide this new book-reading public with a comprehensive and efficient public library service.

This problem of attracting to book-reading and providing an efficient library service for the younger generation, is one which must be tackled from the outset. The success that librarians of our adult and student libraries will have in making their service of value to the whole community depends upon the efforts of parents, teachers, and children's librarians.

The key to this problem is to be found in co-operation between library and school, for a younger generation brought up to appreciate and use an adequate children's

library service will not be content with anything less than an equally adequate adult library service.

I propose now to outline some of the ways in which this can best be effected.

Librarian-Teacher or Teacher-Librarian

"The key to this problem is to be found in co-operation between library and school."

With this statement in mind the first point for discussion must be the relationship of teachers and librarians. Mr. R. G. Ralph, in his book *"The Library in Education"* has this to say on the subject: *"As it exists at present, co-operation between schools and public libraries over the whole country may at best be described as patchy and somewhat experimental . . ."* And again, *"In general, there is need for much more and much closer co-operation between schools and public libraries, and this need will increase as schools become better equipped with library facilities. There is great need, too, for the education of both teachers and librarians for this work"*.

Apart from lack of enterprise, the root cause of this patchiness, this lack of co-operation between the two professions is the almost complete ignorance which each has of the other's work.

With each knowing so little of the other's profession, it is not surprising that there are such widely differing views and such a lack of co-operation. There seems little inclination on the part of either profession to consider it necessary to be informed of the other's daily work in formal or informal education.

But there are already encouraging signs that both librarians and teachers are beginning to realise their dependence upon one another in this important phase of children's education.

Mention must be made of Library Training Schools set up in several states, some attached to the State Libraries and some to Teachers Training Colleges.

The course organised by the Teachers Training College in Victoria is a full year course and includes general and school librarianship, children's literature, reading skills and levels, and school library practice in selected schools. There is also an

in-service training scheme provided for by an annual vacation school. An alternative syllabus directed mainly to the special needs of children's librarianship should be introduced by the Library Association of Australia in place of the present registration syllabus. This would pave the way for an interchange of students for certain lectures in each of the two courses. Sessions to which both teachers and librarians were invited would afford an opportunity for discussion of common interests and problems.

All these are pointers to the direction our future policy must follow if the public library is to be of service to the whole, rather than a small part of the community. Success can only come if both teachers and librarians are able to appreciate fully each other's aims, difficulties and techniques. Though the present courses at training schools are helpful they do not go far enough, nor are they in general operation throughout the country.

It is proposed, therefore, that in due course the syllabus of training for all school teachers should include a course in elementary librarianship, including both school and municipal library practice, with an advanced course for all who intend to specialize in school librarianship.

Equally necessary is the complementary proposal that the syllabus of training for all municipal children's librarians should be extended to include the elements of modern teaching method, child psychology and school librarianship.

Such revisions in the training courses, together with facilities for practical experience, would enable teachers and librarians to meet on an equal footing. They would eliminate most of the difficulties and disagreements which arise from the present lack of knowledge of each other's work. This would help immeasurably to bring about that close co-operation which is so necessary for success in the common task.

These proposals appear revolutionary when compared with current views. Yet it is generally agreed that the task of librarians is to awaken and maintain the interest of the public in their great heritage of world literature. If children were helped

to acquire the reading habit and were taught to discriminate in their literary tastes, then they would be on the way to acquiring a true sense of values. This is the aim of all education.

The aims of a public library service are both recreational and educational, and the former aim must not be overlooked. However, the main task is to link up with formal education and to supplement its work with the public library's own special kind of informal education. To this end a thorough grounding in modern teaching method would appear no less essential to the training of the public librarian than that in reference work and readers' aids.

How the School can Help the Public Library

Opportunities for co-operation between the schools and the public library occur continuously, while special opportunities occur whenever a new school is opened or a new library or children's service is started.

The following suggestions, though they relate to the opening of a new children's library service, may be applied with equal success to the improvement of an established service:—

A joint meeting of teachers and librarians:—Well before the date set for the commencement of the new children's library service, it is suggested that a meeting should be called, to which all local teachers should be invited. The meeting could be held at the library or the school at a time when all teachers, rather than head teachers only, are able to attend.

If the occasion could be made a social as well as a business one, so much the better. The Chief Librarian and other executive staff, including the new children's librarian, would attend and give an outline of the library facilities shortly to become available to children of the district.

Naturally, matters of major public and school library policy would have been determined previously by the education and library committees, particularly the way in which the school libraries would obtain their stock of books. This policy might be left open to modification, following recommendations from the meeting. The meeting

could become an open forum at which information and advice might be exchanged, to the ultimate advantage of the new service.

Questions which might arise and require discussion are:—

Method of enrolment:—Many children, especially in the poorer districts, are often debarred from becoming members of the children's library because of the insistence of most library authorities on the signature of the parent as guarantor on the application form. Many parents fear that they may become liable to pay for the loss or damage of library books, so they refuse to sign their children's application forms.

It is suggested that application forms for membership of the children's library should also be obtained at all schools in the district. The school official stamp could be imprinted on the reverse side of the forms and signed by the teacher approving the application, in lieu of the parent's signature.

The application form for children should include a simplified set of rules of behaviour etc. as follows:—

I wish to become a member of the Children's Library and I promise:

- (1) To behave and be reasonably quiet in the Library;
- (2) To take care of all books lent to me and return them promptly;
- (3) To have clean hands when choosing and reading my books;
- (4) To obey the rules of the Library.

Signed.....

Name Age

Address School

.....

The appearance of the school stamp and teacher's signature on an application form presented by a child at the library would indicate to the librarian that the child was able to read, and had learned, and understood the promises of good behaviour and care of books, given when signing the application form. Nothing further would be implied or required.

First registration:—Children are, very naturally, impatient of delays. Tremendous crowds of children usually present themselves for membership at the outset of a

new children's library service. They must be controlled in such a way that only as many children as can be served conveniently will be admitted on any one day. There are many ways in which this can be achieved, either by special days for age groups from all schools, or for each school in turn.

Teachers can help in enrolment by giving estimates of the numbers at their schools likely to join, and by accompanying their classes to the library, during school hours. If possible, a short introduction to the arrangement of the library and the routine of taking out and returning a book, the use of the catalogue, etc., should be given by the children's librarian as each group comes to enrol. Both tickets and forms should bear the name of the school, in addition to the child's name and address.

For the first few weeks it may be necessary to limit each school to certain days of the week for the exchange of library books, until first enrolments are complete and the initial rush has settled down. Unless such control is exercised during these early weeks, many children may lose their enthusiasm and interest because of the long wait before being able to choose books, and through overcrowding which would make careful choice impossible. The short delay caused by controlled enrolment usually sharpens the children's desire for membership of the new library, while ensuring that there is no waiting or overcrowding when their turn to enrol comes along.

Hours of opening:—Teachers could advise on the most suitable hours of opening, and the most suitable days and times for extension activities, such as story hours, play readings, etc., which would be in demand in due course. Teachers would expect the library to be open mostly out of school hours, though it would be necessary to consider opening during school hours so that parents might make use of the children's library if they so wished. Extended hours of opening may be advisable during the school holidays.

Library helpers:—Teachers are often able to suggest the names of likely children who could assist the library staff during busy times.

Overdue books:—It is usual for notices to be sent to the home addresses of children whose books have become overdue. While this method for first and second overdue notices is satisfactory, it is suggested that all third overdue notices should be sorted into groups of the schools attended by the children concerned, and sent monthly to the head teacher or librarian of each school. Children could then be asked to bring the overdue books to school and return them to the children's library immediately after school. This method has proved much more effective than that of sending only to the child's home, and the number of overdue books diminishes as this procedure becomes known to the children. It is assumed of course that no fines would be charged in the children's library, and that only deliberate damage would warrant a replacement or binding charge.

Books for school libraries:—It may be that certain schools adjacent to the new children's library would prefer to cease providing their own home reading section, or to cancel supplementary loan collections from the public library.

This would not mean that they would not have a school library but that the home reading sections would be omitted. Nor would this apply to schools beyond the half-mile radius of the public library. It would be as important as ever for more distant schools to continue to have books for home-reading. This is often the only source available to younger children who are not allowed to venture as far as the public library.

Other topics for discussion might include:—A District Education week; a Children's Book Week; School 'Open' Days; Exhibitions of school handicrafts; exhibitions at the library of special interest to school children (e.g. local history, early children's books); the painting by senior classes of illustrative panels to decorate the children's library; school class visits by the younger children about to become eligible for membership; and instruction for school leavers in reference work and the adult library service.

There would be many occasions on which the librarian and his staff could help the

schools and their librarians with book selection, choice of basic stock, problems of cataloguing and classification, and the avoidance of duplication in book provision. It is significant that the following paragraphs on school libraries appeared in a recent English Education circular to schools, in which the importance of the careful integration of public and school library book provision is clearly recognised:—

Requisitions for School Libraries

"The School Library Grant is intended primarily for the school children themselves. Other means exist for providing teachers with access to works of reference, and it is felt that there is a limit to the extent to which the school library grant may be used for this purpose . . ."

"Secondly, it appears that there is an attempt to form a reference library for the children's own use. This would appear to be well within the scope of the library grants, but the implementation of it requires careful consideration on the part of the teachers, since *the provision the school makes to cover this particular aspect be considered in relation to those facilities already provided by the public municipal library services.*"

"We are anxious to inculcate the habit in all our children of awareness of the facilities which are open to them, and, because of that, there is danger of trying to reproduce in every school those facilities which exist already in the public library service to which the child must turn in after life for any continuation of his search for knowledge."

"It would appear that in addition to the actual provision of books in school libraries we shall be failing in our real duty to the children unless we make an effort to acquaint them with the facilities which are always available to any citizen who makes an effort to use them. These facilities are often not sufficiently realised by all teachers and I should like to see the closest possible integration of school libraries with the services at present available for the public as a whole."

Directors of Education, in co-operation with municipal and school librarians, might evolve a satisfactory policy for school library requisitions. The spheres of influence and responsibility for school and public libraries should be clearly defined. By combined effort, a list of books recommended for secondary or primary schools, including reference books, might be produced and circulated with such Education Committee instructions.

Unfortunately, such close co-operation between the Education and Library departments is not always forthcoming. Clearly, its need does not end at the local school and library level.

If children are to become book-lovers they must be encouraged to make their own collection of books. Their main problem is likely to be lack of book-cases or shelves. If the school handicrafts department could help by increasing its output of bookshelves and book-ends for use in the home, a start might be made towards introducing books into the home. This practice might also be extended to handicraft classes for adults in evening institutes. As far as the child's own collection is concerned, the school and children's librarians should be able to influence the child's choice of books. If it could be said that every child, or family of children, before leaving school, had made or had received a small personal bookshelf, and a book or two, as a start towards a personal book collection, then most certainly one home in every two would no longer remain bookless. The children would have received some practical encouragement to acquire the reading habit.

Every school should have in some prominent position in the main entrance hall and in the school library where one is provided, a display board devoted to publicity for the children's municipal library service. The hours of opening should be boldly set out, with directions for finding the library, including a sketch map. Methods of applying for membership should be clearly stated.

Notices of special activities to be held in the children's library, book jackets, and lists of important new books, should also find a place on the board. These notices

should be kept neat, attractive and up-to-date by listing this as a regular job for a member of the school or public library staff in the schedule of routine duties.

Finally it is only necessary to stress the need for all children to receive regular instruction in the use of available facilities. Regular introductory visits of school classes to the children's library prior to enrolment, with parallel visits for school leavers to the adult library, should be arranged.

These matters are adequately stated and discussed in Mr. C. A. Stott's "School Libraries Manual", and Mr. R. G. Ralph's "Library in Education".

How the Public Library can Help The School

The many ways in which teachers and librarians can co-operate, and the mutual advantages which accrue, should be made widely known. Before dealing with these, however, a form of co-operation which extends far beyond the school and library, is described and examined.

Children's Book Weeks. Though of comparatively recent origin, these have by now become quite well-known. The National Book League in England was the first to commence a regular series of "Book Weeks" up and down the country, though individual Book Weeks arranged by local authorities have been recorded as far back as the beginning of the present century.

Book Weeks include talks to children by suitable authors, competitions with a literary theme, and film shows depicting the library service and its many facilities or the making of a book. Sessions are arranged for both children and parents, and are held at the public library or the school, or both. Pride of place goes to an exhibition of the pick of the current book market in children's literature, sometimes with some early examples of children's books.

Book Weeks are the most ambitious and elaborate attempts made so far to interest children in books, and to publicise the library service. Success, however, requires a good children's library and library service and a good school library and school library service. Without these, the advertisement

of a book week is largely misplaced or wasted, since it is hardly policy to promise more than can be fulfilled.

Preparatory exhibitions, talks and discussions, planned at schools during the preceding weeks and followed by further activities arranged by both school and children's librarians, will help to stimulate and maintain the interest aroused in books until the next Book Week is arranged. In America these events are held annually during one special week, a practice which might well be copied in this country.

Education Weeks. The Education authorities arrange a special Education Week throughout each State, designed to keep parents informed of the future plans and present progress being made in education in their locality. Plans of projected new schools, including scale models, are available for exhibition, and the local library is an excellent centre for such exhibitions. In these days of overcrowding in schools, this housing of Education Week exhibitions at the library is one of the many ways in which a helping hand can be given.

School "Open" Days. Sometimes these coincide with local Education Weeks, and sometimes they are held independently. Their purpose is to exhibit to parents not only the school and its equipment, but its many activities, including drama, cookery, handicrafts, needlework, special school projects, art and design. Since they are held in school hours, it will be recognized that only a small percentage of parents are able to visit and inspect the work of the school. It is suggested that special exhibitions of work by local school children should be arranged annually at the public library. Needlework, dressmaking, embroidery, woodwork, metalwork, model-making, leathercraft, basketry, pottery, art and design, all lend themselves admirably to such special exhibitions. A little healthy rivalry between schools helps to keep the standard of work at a high level. Regular exhibitions, by primary and secondary schools, or technical colleges, give variety to their presentation, and bring parents with their children into the library to view their handiwork. Many of them are not members of either the adult or children's

library. A large number of additional enrolments may result if facilities are made readily available.

School Projects. School projects are often of considerable merit and wide general interest, though seldom seen by parents or the general public. Projects depicting a pageant of history, or local history, or a local map in relief, either modern or of an earlier century, arouse considerable interest when exhibited with a small supporting collection of source books and material at the public library. On the other hand much can be done to assist the teaching staff in the preparation of school projects, by arranging the loan of suitable books and material for research and information. Notice of such projects should be given to the local librarian, well in advance.

School Class Visits. Visits by classes of seven- to eight-year-olds to receive a simple introduction to the arrangement and routine of the children's library, have already been suggested, as have visits by school leavers. The latter should be planned as a course of weekly lessons in conjunction with the teacher in charge. Preliminary work should be started at school, to be followed by talks and practical work at the library, to introduce the facilities available, arrangement, classification, cataloguing, and general management of the library. Special instruction should also be given in the use of books for research, especially reference books. Children should be shown how to find a specific book, or to answer a question.

Quite often this research work can be combined with work on school projects, indeed it is better to have a definite aim in view rather than to set a miscellaneous series of questions to be answered. A scheme of research such as this was devised for the school project mentioned in the previous paragraph—a "Pageant of History", which was undertaken by a class of twenty-five fourteen-year-old boys, all school leavers.

Special collections of books were lent to the school by the public library, and the research periods of the school class visits by these boys were devoted entirely to the

project. It set out to display the pageants of transport, costume, engines of war, heraldry and home-building, from A.D. 500 to the present day. A time chart in colour was prepared as a backcloth for the panorama. It was 30 feet long, and all models, costume cut-outs and heraldry were finished in correct colours. A genealogical table of the Kings of England was made in full colour, including the coats of arms. The whole project was finally exhibited at the public library for a month and created enormous interest. So interested did the boys become in their research and desire for strict accuracy that the project often lagged behind schedule, though the final results brought great satisfaction to all concerned. It was the result of that kind of co-operation between library and school which should be fostered everywhere.

School Art and the Library. Children will be stimulated to special effort if each school is given in turn the opportunity of helping the library in some way or other. Sometimes it could be by the presentation of a series of short plays at the children's library, to which parents could be invited, or by the special decoration of the library, perhaps at Christmas or some other special occasion. One method of bringing colour and interest to the children's library, is the painting of a set of illustrative panels as headings for the book-cases. Most children's libraries have from sixteen to twenty-four of these headings, three feet in width and from six to nine inches in height, heading each bay of shelving round the walls. These illustrative panels could be painted and planned in the school during the normal art lessons, and a variety of subjects could be chosen as suitable for illustration. There are, of course, the class headings by which the children's books are broadly classified, animal stories, fairy stories, people and things. There are also tremendous possibilities in the illustration of children's favourite classics, or of a pageant of costume, history, transport, the four seasons, wild flowers, animals and birds. All these when displayed, will give to the library that special air of belonging to the children by acknowledging that they have their own special part in it.

Naturally there are many exhibitions held in the Adult Library from time to time which are of equal interest to school children. These include displays of stamps, coins, local history, model making, natural history and popular science. It is important to remember to circulate information about them to all schools by means of attractive posters for display on the school "Library" boards, and to try to arrange special hours for children to visit these exhibitions.

Many other ways in which the library can help the school will come to mind, but only the more important have been mentioned. It is clear that most of these schemes will bring mutual benefits which will more than justify the work and time required from teachers and librarians to ensure success.

Conclusions

The children's library service as envisaged in this paper would be accorded relatively as much space as the adult library service. The librarian in charge of such a children's service would hold qualifications in children's librarianship of a standard equal to that of the librarian supervising the adult library service.

As much thought, consideration, and planning, should be devoted to this children's library service as to any other major department, and relatively as much money spent on it.

Writers of children's books need to cater more generously and equally for all tastes, ages, and attainments than is customary today, to provide the necessary books for our children's and school libraries.

Overcrowding in school classes must be eliminated if adequate attention is to be given to late-developers who do not at first take kindly or easily to reading.

Librarians must provide for the younger generation, both in school and municipal libraries, the right kind of service at the right time.

Children who drift from library membership should be invited back in again, and the younger teenagers invited to membership of the adult library.

Librarians and teachers should each know the elements of each other's daily work in formal and informal education.

The syllabus of training for teachers should include a course in elementary librarianship with an advanced course for intending school librarians. Likewise the syllabus of training for children's librarians should include the elements of modern teaching method, child psychology and school librarianship, and the present Registration syllabus should allow for an alternative course specially directed to children's librarianship.

The schools can help the library with first enrolments, by sponsoring the children's entry into library membership, and by helping to ensure the return of books. Through handicraft classes children can be encouraged to make their own personal book-shelves or book-ends. Display boards setting out children's library activities and membership information, accompanied by book jacket displays, should be displayed in every school.

The library in turn can help the school with advice on basic stock, cataloguing and classification, and by avoiding duplication in bookstocks. By organising Children's Book Weeks, by exhibitions in support of Education Weeks and School Open Days the library can interest more and more children in books and reading and bring the work of the schools to the notice of a far wider public. Help may be given in school project work by supplying source material and exhibiting the finished project, and introductory visits for seven-year-olds and school leavers to the children's and adult libraries should be a permanent feature.

Every opportunity should be taken to produce in the children's library the effect of it being for and of the children by allowing them to participate in its exhibitions, decoration, and activities.

The following figures are quoted for a Midland municipality in England in which this kind of co-operation between library and school, and this kind of stress on the children's library service, has been in practice for the past ten years. The figures show that 826,723 books were issued in 1956 to a population of 55,000. Children aged between 7 and 14 years representing less than one sixth of the population

were responsible for 424,599 book issues, or 55 per cent of the total issues.

One final point: Both school and children's libraries are today in a unique position to assist in the assimilation of our growing migrant population. The astonishing speed with which migrant children learn to speak and read English enables them to enjoy membership of the children's library on equal terms with Australian children. This allows a constant stream

of easy-to-read attractively produced books in simple English to pour into migrant homes. Adult migrants, particularly those of Southern Europe who seldom seek membership of the adult library in search of easy-to-read books, are now succumbing to the appeal of these colourful books brought home by their children. What better example of all-round co-operation could one wish for than this between parents and children, library and school.

Obituary

THE LATE ELIZABETH HILL

Elizabeth Uther Hill, who until the time of her death on 14th April, had been officer-in-charge of School Library Service, was born in Australia. Much of her childhood was spent in London, and when she returned to Australia at about the age of 13, she attended the North Sydney Girls' High School. She graduated from Sydney University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree and Diploma of Education in 1934. During the depression years, many graduates had to wait for a time before an appointment was given to them. It was because of this that Elizabeth had her first experience in libraries, when she spent a year at Sydney Teachers' College Library.

Her first appointment as a teacher was at Hornsby Home Science School. After a course of library training she served as teacher-librarian, in charge of school library and regional box libraries at:—

- (a) Murrumburrah Intermediate High School;
- (b) Kempsey High School;
- (c) Armidale High School.

Because of her varied library experience in these schools, she was seconded in 1945, to act as a central purchasing officer for books being supplied to school libraries by the Department of Education. During this period she acted as an adviser to schools seeking help on library organisation and

administration. This latter aspect of her work became so important that her secondment was continued until she was appointed officer-in-charge in 1953 of School Library Service.

In the early days of her secondment (1946-1947), Elizabeth was the first librarian and lecturer in library work at the Balmain Teachers' College.

Under her direction, the School Library Service developed along sound and practical lines into one of the Education Department's most effective activities. Important factors in the success of this undertaking were:—

(a) the quality of her fellow workers, Miss Doris Ryan, and Miss Margaret Tenney;

(b) Elizabeth Hill's personal contacts with teacher-librarians, and those headmasters and teachers, who were working to establish school libraries.

Each year Miss Hill conducted the Education Department's Vacation Course for training teacher-librarians, this being attended by an increasing number of teachers from both departmental and non-departmental schools. A realisation of the importance of this work led to similar courses being conducted by Miss Hill in the Areas of Education.

Her leadership in this field led to an official request from the Education Department of Western Australia to the New

South Wales Education Department for her services to be made available in Perth to give a course of training in school librarianship. On this visit, Miss Hill was able to give the Department advice and guidance in the establishment and organisation of libraries in the schools.

Elizabeth Hill had always been an active member of the Library Association, serv-

ing in an executive capacity on the committee of the Children's Libraries Section. Members of this section soon learn to respect her opinion and to appreciate the quality of her work as a librarian.

It was this sense of "quality" about everything she did, that will ensure Elizabeth a permanent place in the memory of those who knew her.

Correspondence

The Editor,
Dear Sir,

At the Ninth Conference of the Library Association of Australia held in Adelaide in August 1957, the General Council adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee to be known as the Library Exchange Committee be set up to act as a central bureau of information for the promotion of an exchange programme for Australian librarians."

This committee has now been formed, and wishes to ascertain how many Australian libraries may be interested in participating in an exchange programme. As it is not feasible to circulate full details of the projected scheme to all librarians and library authorities, those who feel that they may be able to participate through the employment of foreign librarians are invited to write for further details to the undersigned. It will be appreciated that at this stage the committee's activities are purely exploratory, and it is not possible as yet to receive applications from individual librarians.

Briefly, the purpose of the programme is to give Australian librarians the experience of living and working abroad, at the same time affording to librarians from overseas the opportunity to study Australian library methods and conditions "on the job". It will assist members of staff of Australian libraries in obtaining temporary employment overseas, and solve the problem of

the employing libraries in supplying trained replacements during their absence.

Interest in the programme has already been expressed by the New Zealand Library Association, the Malayan Library Group, the Indonesian Association of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists, and the U.S. Joint-Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians. The committee hopes to come to some positive exchange arrangements with these and other leading library associations once it has ascertained the response of Australian librarians and library authorities to the scheme.

I should be most grateful if you would give publicity to the above through your columns.

Yours faithfully,

MARGARET J. HAGGER, Convenor,
C/- General Library,
University of Melbourne.

The Editor,
Dear Sir,

I want to make a plea for a change in the policy of our quarterly journal. It is too much like a volume of select proceedings padded out with the school magazine type of treatment of local activities. Look at the January issue:

Sixty per cent of it is devoted to lengthy papers that have been heard and discussed months ago; only seventeen per cent to fresh material—the interesting article on archives.

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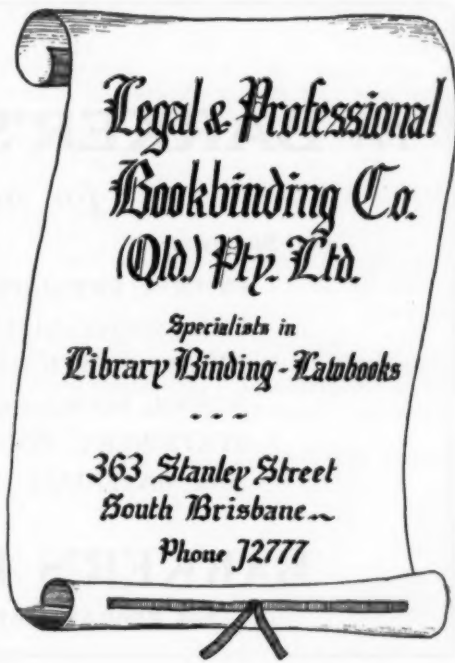
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Even the Branch news is presented in anything but a "newsy" manner with masses of space wasted in formal tabulation and repetitions. When you come to the "Section News" you could really believe the editor was at his wits end to fill the space. For instance, "Children's Libraries" news gets a whole column but it all consists of names and addresses, with long words like "representative" spelt out in full and repeated half a dozen times. As for N.S.W. Special Libraries they manage to fill a whole column but only by devoting the first half to the same sprawling treatment of their eleven names. Handy as it is to have Mr. C. E. Smith's address to write to for copies of the N.S.W. Conference proceedings there is surely no justification for a federal journal giving it three times over in as many pages, the second time at such inordinate length as to occupy four lines.

Personally I would like to see the journal give much more space to members views on important controversial issues affecting the future of the profession as a whole. To me the most important event since October has been the publication of the "Paton Report". But where is the editorial comment on the work of this national committee? Or an account of the Association's evidence before it? Indeed, where in the journal is there any interest in it at all excepting the letter from America; or for that matter in any other of the controversial issues of the moment? *The Sydney Morning Herald* has done much better by us than our own journal! It has managed to stir up quite a sheaf of correspondence by N.S.W. librarians upon the issues raised. Could not the federal journal do the same on a nation-wide scale? It appears that the Herald article even reached Mr. Sharr in W.A. who complains of its mention of Mr. Metcalfe's name in criticising his statements on library training etc. Personally I would prefer to have heard Mr. Sharr's views on

the issues raised; I do not agree with his suggestion of impropriety, though it is an interesting point of view.

I think that the president and his policies are public matters of the first importance and it is all to the good for the future of librarianship in the community to have the criticisms made publicly in the daily press with space for Mr. Metcalfe to answer as was very properly done. Before this article appeared, few people knew anything about the contents of the Paton Report—librarians not excepted.

I would prefer to thank the Herald and its corresponding staff for starting the ball of discussion rolling so effectively on some important professional issues, and would urge that the policy of this journal be modified in a way to stimulate the expression of members' views on these and other library matters they feel strongly about. There are plenty of them!

Yours faithfully,

L. C. MASTERMAN, Librarian,
Dept. of Tutorial Classes,
University of Sydney.

Editor's Comment

Fewer than 10% of the Association's membership attended the conference at which "the lengthy papers that have been heard and discussed months ago" were presented. Some of them were heard by only a small proportion of that 10%. The editor makes no apology for having published them.

It has always been open to Mr. Masterman and to other members to "express their views through the Journal on library matters they feel strongly about", including the Paton Report.

Mr. Masterman finds Mr. Sharr's point of view interesting. Most members of the Association were in complete agreement with it.

The Editor.

Annual Reports, Branches and Sections

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

A.C.T. BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT, 1957

Office bearers for 1957 were elected in October of 1956, and comprised:

President:

Mr. N. S. Lynravn, B.A.

Past President:

Mr. K. Bernie, B.A.

Vice-President:

Mr. J. D. Van Pelt, LL.M.

Secretary:

Mr. D. R. May, B.A., B.Sc., A.L.A.

Treasurers:

Miss A. M. Nolan, B.A.

Representative Councillors:

Mr. C. A. Burmester, B.A.

Miss C. Campbell-Smith, B.A.

Branch activities during 1957 were:

25th March.

Annual Meeting, after which Mr. N. S. Lynravn spoke on his experiences as National Library Liaison Officer in London, and on his impressions of European Libraries.

4th July.

Short business meeting followed by address by Mr. C. A. Dornbush of the New York Public Library, on "Impressions on coming to Australia".

21st October.

Address by Mrs. Beatrice Warde, Editorial Manager of the Monotype Corporation, on typography and fine printing.

Attendance at Branch meetings shows a slight improvement over last year, but still represented only a small proportion of members.

Three Branch Council meetings were held during the year.

Membership of the Branch was as follows:

Financial members.

Professional members	27
Members	57
Corporate members	4
	<hr/>
Total	88

There were no less than 35 unfinancial members. While a number of these have no doubt merely omitted to pay their subscriptions, the status of many remains in doubt. The policy of the Association regarding finance for Branches depends on financial membership. The Branch therefore did not qualify for the additional finance (£10) available for the second hundred members, or part thereof. A more punctual effort on the part of members could have made this possible.

At the Adelaide Conference, the Branch was represented by the President and Vice-President, N. S. Lynravn and J. D. Van Pelt, Councillor, Miss C. Campbell-Smith, H. L. White (Board of Examination), A. L. G. McDonald, L. C. Key and Mrs. D. M. Laity. Mr. Lynravn acted as proxy on the Council for Mr. C. A. Burmester.

The Branch has been represented at meetings of the A.C.T. Advance of Education Council and the Children's Book Council in Canberra. President of the latter is Miss D. Penfold.

Four members were successful in the Preliminary Examination held in 1957, two obtaining merit. Three members successfully completed the Registration Examination.

Office bearers for 1958 were elected unopposed as follows:

President:

F. W. Torrington.

Past President:

N. S. Lynravn.

Vice-President:

D. R. May.

Secretary:

W. Thorn.

Treasurer:

J. D. Van Pelt.

Branch Councillors:

Miss C. Campbell-Smith.

C. A. Burmester.

The Branch wishes to express its thanks to the Commonwealth National Library, C.S.I.R.O. and Department of the Interior for use of their premises for meetings.

N. S. LYNRAVN,

President.

D. R. MAY,

Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH

20TH ANNUAL REPORT—1957

COUNCIL

President:

Miss F. M. T. Thomas, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President:

Mr. T. B. Southwell, B.A.

Past President:

Mr. C. E. Smith, B.A.

Honorary Secretary:

Miss V. J. McClymont.

Honorary Asst. Secretary:

Mr. L. McD. Hunt, B.A.

Honorary Treasurer:

Mr. C. E. Smith, B.A.

Councillors:

Mrs. M. E. Cotton.

Mr. P. H. Crosby, B. SC. TECH.

Dr. E. F. Kunz.

Miss J. M. Murray, B.A.

Miss M. E. Russell, B.A., DIP. ED.

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VACANCIES

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A mobile library service will require a library assistant, preferably with such experience, to assist the officer in charge. Salary, which may be increased, would be within the range £951-£1011 for men and £781-£841 for women.

Applications giving full particulars of age, marital status, war service (if any), academic and professional qualifications and experience, and including the names of three referees, should be made immediately in writing to the Librarian, Commonwealth National Library, Canberra, A.C.T.

Representative Councillors:

Miss F. M. T. Thomas, B.A., LL.B.

Mr. E. Seymour Shaw, M.B.E.

Representative of the Branch on the Library Board of New South Wales:

Mr. E. Seymour Shaw, M.B.E.

MEETINGS.

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting was held at the Public Library of New South Wales on 1st March, 1957. The annual report of the Branch for 1956 was adopted and the incoming president, Miss Thurles Thomas, addressed the 67 members present on problems to be faced by the Branch and the Association during the ensuing year. Amongst the problems were those connected with co-ordination of Branch and Section Divisions, the need for greater publicity, finance, method of voting and the keeping alive of a feeling of professional solidarity throughout the Association.

General Meetings.

Five general meetings of the Branch were held during the year, three of which were held in conjunction with Section Divisions. At the beginning of the year a programme of meetings was circulated which included meetings of all Section Divisions, so that members might be kept informed of meetings outside their own Sections of possible interest to them. Other meetings were notified later as they were arranged.

The Branch meetings were as under:—

9 April.

At the Glebe Branch of the City of Sydney Public Library, in conjunction with the Public Libraries Section: Mr. G. A. Ferguson, B.A., Director of Publishing of Angus and Robertson Ltd., spoke on "Problems and Prospects of Australian Publishing". He listed more problems than prospects, but mentioned as favourable signs the attitude of the public towards Australian books, the interest of educational authorities in Australian material and the growth of the library movement in Australia. Attendance—61.

11 June.

At the Public Library of New South Wales in conjunction with the Archives Section: Mr. D. S. Macmillan, M.A., University of Sydney Archivist, gave an address on "John Smith, a Pioneer of Australian Photography", which touched on the growth of the universities, the social history of Aberdeen and early Sydney and 19th century chemistry and photography. Mr. Macmillan then showed slides he had made from some recently discovered photographs taken by Professor Smith. Attendance—43.

16 September.

At the Public Library of New South Wales: The purpose of this meeting was to hear reports on the 9th General Conference of the Library Association of Australia by members who had attended it in Adelaide. Miss Wilma Radford gave a summary of subjects under discussion by the General Council and Mr. C. E. Smith reported on the Conference in general. Other members described the meetings of their Sections. Attendance—49.

31 October.

At the C.S.I.R.O. McMaster Laboratory in conjunction with the Special Libraries Section: Miss Betty Doubleday, M.A., Librarian of the C.S.I.R.O., addressed the meeting on "Technical Information Services to the Public—Whose Responsibility?" Miss Doubleday summed up by saying that adequate library service could only be given by specialized collections in given fields and that the responsibility for organizing the necessary co-operation between all the various types of libraries rested squarely on the State libraries. Attendance—41.

GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING AND 9TH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. E. Seymour Shaw and Miss Wilma Radford attended the annual meeting of the General Council held in Adelaide on 26th, 27th, and 30 August, 1957, as representative councillors of the Branch. Miss Radford was acting on behalf of Miss T. Thomas who was not able to attend.

Approximately 50 members of the Branch travelled to Adelaide for the 9th General

Conference from 27th to 29th August. Many libraries and employers were co-operative in granting leave and a number of them paid travelling expenses as well. All the New South Wales members were agreed that it was a very successful conference, with stimulating meetings, excellent accommodation arrangements and overwhelming hospitality from the South Australian Branch.

MEMBERSHIP.

On December 31, 1957, the total membership of the Branch was 1,091. Corresponding figures for the two previous years are shown below:—

	1955	1956	1957
Professional members	142	153	150
Corporate members ..	170	164	165
Honorary members ..	1	1	1
Members	<u>673</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>775</u>
	986	1062	1091

Of the 1,091, 854 were financial at the end of the year, and 236 unfinancial. These unfinancial members comprise 19 professional members, 16 corporate members and 201 members.

Although unfinancial members are not deemed to have resigned until their subscriptions are three years in arrears, the general council has decided not to send the *Australian Library Journal* in future to members who are more than twelve months in arrears. The Branch council has just completed the compilation of a card index of its own members and in 1958 members who have not fulfilled their obligations will receive no further notices from the Branch.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination conducted by the Association was held on 5th and 6th June, 1957. Fifty-two candidates from New South Wales passed, one with merit. Failures from all States were 41.5 per cent, compared with 33.9 per cent in 1956. The Board of Examination's report stated that this was accounted for "largely by a remarkable increase in one State, New South Wales".

One hundred and four candidates from New South Wales sat for the Registration Examination held from 25th November to 6th December, 1957. Results of the 1956 Registration Examination showed that 61 New South Wales candidates passed in one or more papers, 15 of whom were completing the examination.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Revision of Constitution.

This sub-committee met twice and in its report recommended that no general revision should be attempted in view of the anticipated granting of the Royal Charter; it suggested amendments, however, to the method of electing members of the Branch Council, and a vote was taken which resulted in two amendments to the Constitution. One of these required ballot papers to be marked and returned in a sealed envelope to the returning officers and the other that the order of preference for candidates be indicated by numbers, the candidates with the lowest scores being declared elected.

Regional Branches.

In view of the resolution of the General Council that "steps be taken to have the Constitution amended to provide for the substitution of the name 'Group' for the name 'Regional Branch'," it was decided that no further need for this sub-committee and it was dissolved on 5th September, 1957.

Promotions.

No major projects were undertaken by this sub-committee in 1957, partly because of the president's absence on leave following her illness, but mainly because it was felt that the first essential was to get our house in order by compiling a record of Branch membership, instead of relying on the general records of the Association. A card index of New South Wales members financial in 1957 is now complete.

One step in public libraries' promotion initiated by this committee was the establishment of a regular "Library Section" in the Shire and Municipal Record. The Public Libraries Section, N.S.W. Division, is conducting the section and has circular-

ised all shire and municipal libraries in an endeavour to make it into a forum for the exchange of their knowledge and ideas.

Conference Proceedings.

On the recommendation of this sub-committee, Branch Council decided to publish the proceedings of the 1956 New South Wales Branch Conference. The Association Publications Committee gave its approval and the Association gave an advance of £55. It is proposed to print 400 copies, to be sold at 7/6 each.

Publications.

At a council meeting on 7th November, 1957, following a request from the country for copies of lectures given at Branch meetings, a Publications Sub-Committee was formed to go into the question of getting information on library matters to non-metropolitan members of the Branch.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARIANS' AGREEMENT.

In September 1957 an agreement was concluded between the Local Government and Shires Associations and the Federated Shire and Municipal Employees' Union covering the salaries of librarians and library assistants in the local government field.

The president of the Branch and the president of the Public Libraries Section Division were active in negotiations resulting in the conclusion of this Agreement.

LIBRARY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The council is pleased to include as an appendage to this report, the report of Mr. E. Seymour Shaw, M.B.E., representative of the Branch on the Library Board of New South Wales.

SUMMARY.

The holding of meetings at different libraries and in conjunction with Section Divisions was an experiment aimed at familiarising members with other libraries and also reducing the number of meetings held by the Association. It was hoped it might result in improved attendances, but the average attendance for the year was 60, compared with an average of 70 for the previous year. The experiment, however, will be continued in 1958.

Major revision of the Constitution was planned for 1957 to bring it up to date and to weed out anomalies. Some changes, as outlined above, were made, and the work will be continued in 1958 as soon as the Association Charter is stabilised.

The publication of the proceedings of the 1956 Branch Conference was undertaken as a cooperative effort and is an example of the value of cooperation between Branch and Section Divisions.

So far as finance was concerned, 1957 was a transition year, with our accumulated funds almost exhausted and a smaller allocation from the Association. If the Branch had not had a credit balance at the beginning of the year, it would not have been able to meet its commitments. It is pleasing that the Association is at present reviewing Branch and Section finance. A heavy drain on finance is the sending of notices to a number of people who, though still technically members of the Association, have not paid their dues. This was a direct loss to the Branch, and entailed much waste of clerical work.

The Branch extends its thanks to its honorary auditor, Mr. H. Peake, and its returning officers, Messrs. W. Eldershaw and B. Prideaux, treasurer, Mr. G. D. Richardson for their help and advice and to the Section Divisions for their cooperation. The Branch is grateful to the Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales for the use of the meeting room and to the librarians of the Glebe Branch of the City of Sydney Public Library and the McMaster Laboratory who were hosts for the meetings held there. Thanks are also due to the Sydney Technical College for the use of their Staff Amenities Room for the Christmas party.

F. M. T. THOMAS,
President.

V. J. MCCLYMONT,
Hon. Secretary.

VICTORIAN BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT—1957

In accordance with the Branch Constitution the Council has pleasure in submitting its Annual Report covering the period January-December, 1957.

BRANCH OFFICERS AND COUNCILLORS.

President:

Mr. H. A. Gregory.

Vice-President:

Miss B. C. L. Doubleday.

Honorary Treasurer:

Miss D. Garrett.

Honorary Secretary:

Miss M. J. Hagger.

Councillors:

Miss M. Anthony.

Rev. Dr. C. Irving Benson.

Dr. A. Fabinyi.

Miss H. Gwillam.

Mr. W. D. Joske.

Mr. K. J. Ling.

Mr. C. A. McCallum.

Auditors:

Messrs. Cooper Bros., Way and Hardie.

Assistant Secretary:

Mrs. J. Meyer.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS.

The four members of this Committee are all Victorian. They are: Mr. H. A. Gregory (convener), (Public Libraries); Miss B. C. L. Doubleday (Special Libraries); Mr. W. D. Joske (State Libraries); Mr. K. A. Lodewycks (University Libraries).

The four separate reports of members on standards, salaries and conditions of employment in Australian libraries were collated and presented as a single comprehensive report to the last meeting of General Council.

ORGANISATION OF SECTIONS.

A special committee has been appointed to investigate and report on the organization of the Association into branches and sections and to consider whether the independent existence of sections is justified on financial grounds. Members of the Committee are: Mr. C. A. McCallum (convener), Miss M. E. Archer, Miss M. J. Hagger, Mr. K. J. Ling.

LIBRARY EXCHANGE.

The Victorian Branch Council recommended to General Council that the Association should consider whether an exchange programme for librarians was

desirable and if so how it might be implemented. General Council agreed that it was desirable and set up the following committee: Miss M. J. Hagger (convener), Miss M. E. Archer, Mr. F. J. Perry, Mr. A. J. Brown.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN LIBRARIES

Miss A. L. Kent (convener).

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Council held 11 meetings during the year. All members of Council had a very good record of attendance.

26th March.

BRANCH MEETINGS.

Mr. Eric Westbrook, director of the National Gallery of Victoria, gave a delightful and interesting talk on "British Books in Paris: an Aspect of Anglo-French Relations". Attendance—100 members.

27th June.

A pre-conference session. Representatives from each Section outlined their programmes and discussions were held on issues to be considered by General Council. Attendance—80 members.

12th September.

A post-conference review. Reports were received from Sections and members of General Council. Attendance—70 members.

10th December.

The Christmas Party was again a very successful gathering. The thanks of the Branch are due to the Social Committee which was responsible for the catering and to the director of the National Gallery for the use of the Murdoch Gallery. Attendance—150 members and guests.

ADELAIDE CONFERENCE.

More than 50 members of the Branch attended the Ninth Conference of the L.A.A. at Adelaide at the end of August, thus giving Victoria a higher representation in proportion to membership than any other visiting state.

Members played a prominent part in the work of the conference and also in the

deliberations of General Council. All who attended appreciated the generous hospitality and careful planning of the host Branch which contributed so materially to the success of the conference.

EXAMINATIONS.

One hundred and three candidates from Victoria sat for the Preliminary Examination in June and 82 passed. This is a remarkably good record and compares favourably with that of other States.

Sixty-five candidates from Victoria sat for the Registration Certificate.

EVENING CLASSES.

Branch Council agreed that the Library Training School should resume responsibility for conducting the evening classes for the Preliminary Certificate and offered to assist in any way desired.

BRANCH CONSTITUTION.

The amended Constitution of the Branch has been approved by members, and will be operative from the beginning of 1958.

FREE LIBRARY SERVICE BOARD.

Mr. H. F. Alexander resigned as representative of metropolitan libraries on the Free Library Service Board on the ground of ill health. His place has been filled by Mr. A. J. A. Gardner.

MR. F. J. PERRY.

After serving a term as Colombo Plan expert in Indonesia Mr. F. J. Perry has returned to Australia and resumed duty as principal of the Library Training School. His many friends and former students are pleased that his health has greatly improved.

UNFINANCIAL MEMBERS.

A special reminder was sent out to unfinancial members and produced very satisfactory results. The General Council of the Association has now ruled that members who have been unfinancial for one year will not receive the Journal.

SOCIAL NEWSLETTER.

The experiment of circulating a social newsletter to members with quarterly

notices of meetings did not prove as popular as was anticipated and was discontinued at the end of the year.

ELECTIONS FOR 1958.

Two elections had to be held for the eight elective positions on the council for 1958, the first being declared invalid on technical grounds. As a result of the second ballot the following were elected:

Councillors:

Dr. A. Fabinyi, F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd.

Miss D. H. Garrett, S.E.C.

Miss H. Gwillam, Melbourne City Library.

Miss M. J. Hagger, University Library.
Mr. C. A. McCallum, Public Library of Victoria.

Mr. G. J. Macfarlan, University Library.

Miss B. M. Ramsden, Melbourne University Press.

Mr. A. A. Rosenblum, Dept. of Labour and National Service.

The following are ex officio members:

Rev. Dr. C. Irving Benson, Representative Councillor.

Mr. H. A. Gregory, Immediate Past President and Representative Councillor.

President:

Mr. G. J. Macfarlan.

Vice President:

Dr. A. Fabinyi.

Honorary Treasurer:

Miss D. Garrett.

Honorary Secretary:

Miss M. J. Hagger.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT, 1957.

The outstanding event of the year was the Ninth General Conference of the Association held in Adelaide in August, 1957.

Approximately 300 delegates (from all States) attended the Conference.

The Branch arranged outings, entertainment, and some billeting for the visitors as well as a conversazione for all visitors and

Branch members in the evening of Monday, August 26th, 1957.

Included in the programme of the conference was a public lecture given in the Bonython Hall on the night of Wednesday August 28, by the South Australian Branch president, Professor W. G. K. Duncan who chose as his subject "Free Public Libraries—South Australia's Unhappy Distinction". Members will be interested to learn that it is hoped to publish Professor Duncan's talk in the January 1958 issue of the "*Australian Library Journal*". The conference received good publicity both in the local press and on the radio. Both the Federal President, Mr. J. W. Metcalfe, and the Branch President gave talks through A.B.C. stations. The Branch acknowledges with thanks the assistance and consideration shown to it by the University of Adelaide, in whose grounds the conference proper took place. It wishes also to thank the countless people who helped in so many ways to make the conference such a success. The Branch hopes that it will not be another sixteen years before the next conference is held in Adelaide.

MEETINGS.

Following the practice of recent years, general Branch meetings were held on the third Wednesday of every month. Nine general meetings were held with an average attendance of 45 people and ten committee meetings with an average attendance of 11.

The general meetings held in 1957 were as follows:

February 20th.

"Book Production in Australia," by Mr. D. A. Dunstan, manager of Griffin Press, Adelaide.

March 20th.

"The Australian Book Trade", by Miss E. Payne, of W.E.A. Bookroom.

April 16th.

"Automation", Mr. M. L. Dennis, senior investigating officer, Dept. of Industry.

May 15th.

"Archives, Manuscripts and Libraries; some definitions and differences" by Mr. G. L. Fischer of S.A. Archives.

June 19.

"Impressions of Life and Libraries in New Zealand", by Misses B. Palmer and J. MacRae of Public Library of S.A.

July 17th.

"The History and Work of the Following Departments of the Public Library":

Reference Library, by C. T. Whiting.
Research Service, by Mr. J. A. Wells.
Cataloguing Department, by Mr. R. K. Olding.

September 18th.

"Library Planning from an Architect's Point of View", by Mr. J. Lawrie of the Architect-in-Chief's Department.

October 1st.

An Extraordinary Meeting. Topics discussed at this meeting included:—

- (a) Equal pay for equal work in the library profession.
- (b) Should the Federal structure of Sections be abolished and Sections become committees of Branches?
- (c) Should the L.A.A. have an attitude towards censorship?
- (d) The Association's role in the promotion of Free Public Libraries.
- (e) Discussion on the Conference.

October 16th.

"Are Children Interested in Culture?", by Dr. Penny, principal of Adelaide Teachers' College.

BRANCH SUB-COMMITTEES.

The following sub-committees were operative during the year:

(1) Library Promotion:

A final draft of the pamphlet "Public Libraries for South Australia" was approved, and subsequently printed with financial assistance from the Federal Body.

Copies of the pamphlet, accompanied by letters from the Branch president, have been sent to all local governing bodies, and newspapers, and it received an encouraging response.

(2) *Co-operative Storage:*

A plan for the co-operative purchase and storage of periodicals and serials in South Australian Libraries was submitted by Mr. P. Russell.

A sub-committee comprising Mr. Russell (convenor), Mr. S. Casson, and Mr. L. Jenkins, was appointed to continue investigations.

Following Mr. Russell's transfer to Canberra in September, Mr. Casson was nominated as convener of this sub-committee which has yet to present its report.

(3) *Censorship:*

As a result of discussions held during the Extraordinary Meeting of the Branch on October 1, a sub-committee was elected to examine the suggestion that the Association should have an attitude towards censorship. Those elected were Mr. S. L. Ryan (convenor), Mr. D. W. Dunstan, Mr. L. Jenkins, Miss J. P. Whyte and Mr. J. A. Wells.

PERSONAL.

Earlier in the year the Branch extended its congratulations and best wishes to Mr. W. A. Cowan, librarian, Barr Smith Library, University of Adelaide, on his election to the high office of vice-president of the Association.

In August, the Branch bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. G. Buick. Mr. Buick, had been awarded a Fellowship to the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

Two other members to leave the Branch during the year were Mr. P. Russell and Miss J. A. Smith. Mr. Russell who has taken up a position with the C.S.I.R.O., in Canberra, had been a valuable member of the Branch Council and S.A. Division of the Special Libraries Section.

Miss Smith, an active member of the Children's Libraries Section obtained an appointment, in Tasmania, as Librarian in charge of Junior Hobart Library.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY SCENE.

On Wednesday, December 11th, the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Playford opened South Australia's first municipal library at Elizabeth.

The Salisbury District Council is to be congratulated on being the first local governing body to take advantage of the Libraries (Subsidies) Act, 1955, in setting up a Free Public Library supported by local and State funds.

It is hoped that this example will encourage other local governing bodies to establish in their areas in the near future. Mr. D. W. Dunstan has been seconded from the Public Library to take charge of the library, and the Public Library has also assisted materially in the bulk loan of books.

In July the Public Library of South Australia extended its services with the opening of a Youth Lending Service. This new department caters for the reading needs of the 13 to 18 years age group, and was introduced in an attempt to hold the reading interests of young people from the time they cease to be active users of the Children's library and become readers in the adult lending service. The librarian-in-charge is Mr. G. P. Selth, B.A.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.

The Branch Councillors, Miss Joan Holland and Mr. J. Wells attended the Council meeting in Adelaide in August. Mr. W. A. Cowan and Miss Jean P. Whyte were re-elected to the Board of Examination.

The following members were elected to Association Committees:

Cataloguing, Classification and Bibliography Committee: R. K. Olding (convenor), Miss M. W. Sorrell, Miss J. P. Whyte.

Publications of Branches and Sections: Miss J. P. Whyte (convenor), Miss J. Holland, Mr. J. A. Wells.

BRANCH OFFICE BEARERS 1957.

President:

Professor W. G. K. Duncan.

Vice-President:

Miss J. P. Whyte.

Secretary:

Mr. P. H. Dawe.

Treasurer:

Mr. D. W. Dunstan.

Conference Secretary:

Mr. S. L. Ryan.



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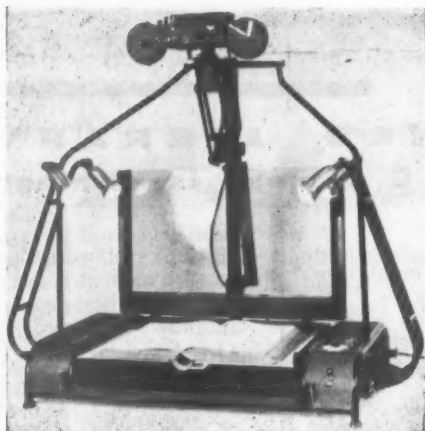
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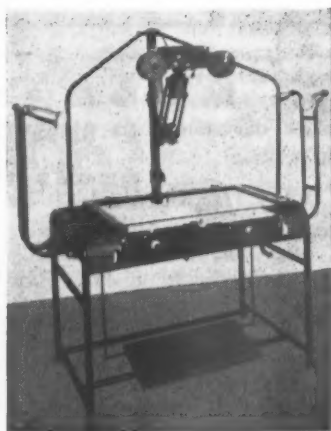
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Mr. W. A. Cowan.
Mr. H. C. Brideson.
Mr. G. Buick.
Mr. D. Hall.
Mr. R. K. Olding.

Councillors:

Miss J. Holland.
Mr. J. Wells.

Hon. Auditor:

Mr. G. A. J. Farmer.

Representatives:

University Libraries Section:

Miss B. Byrne.

Special Libraries Section:

Mr. P. Russell.

Children's Libraries Section:

Mrs. K. Edgecombe.

Mrs. Dawe was elected as Branch representative on the Free Library Movement, while Miss J. Gray represented the Branch on the S.A. Children's Book Council.

MEMBERSHIP.

Professional Members	33
Corporate Members	14
Others	155
Total	202

There were 52 new members for the year.

W. G. K. DUNCAN,
President.

P. H. DAWE,
Secretary.

13/3/58.

TASMANIAN BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31/12/1957.

The first meeting of the Tasmanian Branch for 1957 opened with a welcoming talk by Mr. D. H. Borchardt on the aims and objects of the Association. He stressed the need for renewed vitality in the Branch, and hoped that this would be shown by members taking a greater interest in the activities of the Association. A film "The Story of Printing" was shown and a special exhibition of rare books from the old Christ College Library caused a great deal of interest.

The March meeting was in the form of a discussion on the relationship between Branches and Sections of the Association, outlining the functions of each and the system of financing the work done by them. This meeting proved of great interest, as most members were ignorant of the subject and were anxious to learn as much as possible about it. Two films "Libraries without Bars" and "For all who read" once again proved very popular.

"Mr. Mits goes to the Library" was the theme of the April meeting. The Man in the Street represented by two members of the public, not engaged in any form of library work, gave their opinions on what they expect from the library services in the State. A member of the Tasmanian State Library Board gave a short talk on the work and functions of a Board administering a State-wide service.

Professor J. R. Elliott traced the growth of writing from earliest times to the present day in his talk entitled "Ancient Writing" at the May meeting. Particular stress was laid not only on differences in style of writing but on the value for purpose of archives of the different materials used. "A Short Course for School Libraries" was held by the Education Department of Tasmania from the 27th to 31st May. This course had previously been organized by the Tasmanian Branch, and had proved so successful that it was taken over by the Education Department. Teacher-librarians and Head teachers from country schools all over the State attended and enjoyed this course.

The September meeting began with Mr. T. McMahon talking on the problems and possibilities associated with use of the Multi-lith printing machine. Examples of its work were shown. The Representative Councillors gave a resumé of the General Council meeting and explained the resolutions which resulted from it. Ordinary members gave brief talks on their impressions of the Conference.

The October meeting was held in Launceston, in the north of Tasmania. Mr. Walter Sutherland gave a very amusing history of the Public Library of Launceston from its inception as the "Mechanics Institute Library 100 years ago. Mrs. Dorothy

Edwards, Mayor of the City of Launceston, described the activities of the Council in regard to libraries.

"The Library and the Research Worker" posed the problems of special librarians in a small State. C.S.I.R.O. Tasmanian Regional Laboratory, The Tasmanian Department of Agriculture and the Electrolytic Zinc Company compared the resources and problems in their respective library schemes. This was the subject of the November Branch meeting.

The Annual Meeting took the form of a Dinner in honour of the President who had received a Carnegie Grant to study university library administration in the United States of America. The Dinner was held at the Hotel Beltana, overlooking the River Derwent. A delightful meal was served, dancing was enjoyed by all, and best wishes for Christmas and the coming year were extended.

"Equal Pay, Equal Opportunity for Equal Work" was the title of a report presented by a select committee to the Tasmanian Branch on 13th June, 1957. The report was discussed in detail and a resolution framed which was sent to General Council for consideration.

Five school children presented "The Library and the School Child" at the July meeting. The Branch saw Library work from the school child's point of view and as the meeting was held in the lovely old Friend's School Library, the world of school libraries and their librarians was briefly glimpsed.

As many members of the Branch attended the Library Conference in Adelaide, no meeting was held in August. Early in September, Miss Margery Ramsay, Representative Councillor for the Tasmanian Branch sailed to the United States of America, to study at the University of California for a degree of Master of Library Science. The best wishes of the Branch went with her.

QUEENSLAND BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1957

At the annual general meeting of the Branch held in the Oxley Memorial Library, on Tuesday 22nd November, 1956 the

following officers were elected for the year, 1957:—

President:

Mr. R. Muir.

Vice-President:

Miss Phyllis Robinson.

Secretary:

Mr. Selwyn Spearritt.

Treasurer:

Miss Leslie Young.

Branch Councillors:

Mr. J. L. Stapleton,
Miss G. Huish,
Mr. Stuart Gunthorpe,
Mr. Scott,
Miss C. Melville,
Miss Margaret Waugh,
Miss V. Smith,
Mr. Curtis Atkinson.

Mr. Colin Austin was elected as Hon. Auditor.

Membership of the Branch now totals 104.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

It is with pleasure that I am able to announce that three candidates for the Registration Examination (1956) passed in each of three subjects, six in two papers and five in one paper.

To all who succeeded on that occasion and those who met with similar success in this year's Preliminary Examination I now extend congratulations and sincere thanks to the Library Board of Queensland for sponsoring a series of lectures for Preliminary Examination candidates.

Entirely due to insufficient persons signifying an intention of attending classes for this year's Registration Examination your Council decided that no course of lectures be offered.

Nine meetings have been held since the last annual general meeting and in addition two social gatherings.

On 12th December last what may now be termed the Annual Christmas Party was held for the third successive year at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Oakley.

Your Council held its first meeting for the current year on 24th January last and on

27th of the following month members and their friends were afforded an opportunity of hearing Mr. H. M. Green speak at a meeting held at the Stones Corner Municipal Library, some indication of the success of which was an attendance of more than seventy persons.

On 13th March the Branch Council met again and furthermore decided to hold a general business meeting at the Public Library on 11th April, when there was some discussion and finality reached regarding the preparation of a Pamphlet for Recruiting Librarians.

During the month of May members and others were the guests of the Red Cross Society at its Chelmer headquarters, an occasion now noteworthy for the address delivered by Mr. Sirovs on Hospital Library Services, and the hospitality of Red Cross Library Staff.

On the 14th day of the same month another Council meeting was held at which arrangements were finalised for a farewell party to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bryan. The last mentioned event was held on 25th June and took the form of a cocktail party which was without doubt both successful and enjoyable.

At its meetings on 2nd July and 23rd August the Branch Council considered and resolved that in future representative councillors shall receive subsidies to cover fares and living expenses at the annual council meeting and that the general council be asked to consider inviting an overseas librarian to visit Australia in 1958 or 1959.

The general council agenda was also considered in some detail by the Branch council.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of members a meeting was held at the Queensland Conservatorium of Music on 12th September last and at which the few who did attend were privileged to hear a most delightful talk by the director of the Conservatorium, Dr. William Lovelock. The evening was also made even more enjoyable as a result of Dr. Lovelock taking those present on a tour of inspection of the Conservatorium

On 30th September last Miss Huish and Mr. Scott as representative councillors reported to the Branch council on the general council meeting held in Adelaide during August, 1957, at which two Queensland Branch resolutions were discussed:

1. One was that as the draft constitution for the Branch had attracted a large number of comments and suggestions from councillors the honorary general secretary had been asked to collate these remarks and refer the draft constitution back to the Branch.

2. The move to have an overseas librarian visit Australia had been anticipated by arrangements for two notable librarians to come to Australia as Fulbright Scholars in 1959 or 1960.

The final business meeting for the year 1957 concluded with the re-election unopposed of the retiring representative councillors namely Miss Gloria Huish and Mr. Barry Scott.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

As the majority of members will recall, the annual conference of the Association was held in Adelaide from 27th to 29th August last and at which our Queensland Branch was ably represented by Miss Huish and Messrs. Scott and Spearritt, all of whom returned with glowing accounts as to the efficiency with which the conference had been conducted and with gratitude for the hospitality of their hosts.

Conference delegates were also impressed by the South Australian Branch's organised movement for a free library service and the sessions on recruitment and education of librarians.

Yet another matter of interest was the information brought back from the conference concerning the electrophotographic reproduction of catalogue cards.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK.

Mr. Scott the Branch's representative on the Queensland Children's Book Week Council once again rendered a great deal of assistance on the occasion of the annual Book Week display in the City Hall.

SECTION FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE.

The principle contribution made by this section was its submission of a number of reviews of children's books for inclusion in the bulletin "Books for Children".

CONCLUSION.

I suggest in conclusion that more people who are engaged in library work should take a greater and certainly more active interest in the affairs of this Branch. There have been occasions throughout the past year when meetings have been well patronised, however, so can one recall some very poor attendances.

To all those people who have assisted me during my term of office I now say thank you.

I shall for instance always recall with no small pleasure the graciousness of the vice-president, Miss Phyllis Robinson, and the extent of her willingness to help as and when required; the conscientiousness of the secretary, Mr. Selwyn Spearritt, and the unfailing readiness of the treasurer, Miss Young, to produce required information.

Then too I am glad to pay tribute to all those persons who have been called upon from time to time to organise and serve refreshments without which, our meetings would not have been so pleasurable.

Finally to our State Librarian, Mr. Stapleton I extend the sincerest thanks of the Branch Council for his gesture of good will in making available accommodation for the holding of meetings when ever required.

R. MUIR,
President.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1957

COUNCIL.

President:

Miss M. E. Wood.

Hon. Secretary:

Mr. James Hammond.

Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. E. R. Price.

Councillors:

Professor F. Alexander.

Mr. F. A. Sharr.

Miss M. White.

Mrs. M. C. Williams.

Miss D. Wood.

Representative Councillors:

Mr. F. A. Sharr.

Miss M. E. Wood.

*Representative of the Branch on the Library
Board of Western Australia:*

Miss M. E. Wood.

MEETINGS.

Six meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 30 members.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership reached a total of 88: 70 personal members and 18 corporate members.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

This year saw the beginnings on an official basis of professional education in W.A. The Library Board in conjunction with the Education Department organized a series of lectures for the Preliminary Examination in June and for R1, 2 and 3 of the Registration Examination in December. Classes were held in the evenings at the Perth Technical College.

Miss M. White and Mr. James Hammond were lecturers for the Preliminary course—22 candidates sat and 12 were successful.

Mr. John Balnaves and Mr. Arthur Ellis were lecturers for the Registration course—10 candidates sat for 30 papers and in 23 papers were successful—an eminently satisfactory result.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The Branch wishes to put on record its thanks to the State Librarian, Mr. F. A. Sharr and to the Library Board for the use of rooms made freely available in the State Library during the year.

JAMES HAMMOND,
Hon. Secretary.

M. E. WOOD,
President.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

The first meeting of the year, held on March 26th, was addressed by Miss M. Lukis, State Archivist, and librarian of the Battye Library. Miss Lukis returned in November from a six months tour of the U.S.A. and Great Britain. Her account of the National and State Archives and of the different libraries which she saw gave members a most interesting and instructive evening.

The April meeting was the Annual General Meeting. Twenty-four members were present, the annual report and statement of accounts was read and approved. Miss Leila Roberts, Librarian of the Forests Department Library, then spoke on "Wit and humour". This was a most enjoyable address made more so by Miss Roberts' excellent choice of examples of wit and humour, and by her skill in making the most of the points in her excerpts.

Courses for the professional examinations commenced in February in the evenings, at Perth Technical College. Miss M. White and Mr. J. Hammond are the lecturers for the Preliminary Examination, and Mr. A. Ellis and Mr. J. Hammond for R6 and R8 of the Registration Examinations. Twenty-four students enrolled for the Preliminary course and 14 for Registration.

JAMES HAMMOND,
Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES' SECTION

Sixth Annual Report, 1957

OFFICERS FOR 1957.

President and Representative Councillor:

Mr. K. J. Ling, Melbourne City Libraries (Vic.).

Committee:

Miss M. Rewell, Canterbury Municipal Library (N.S.W.).

Mr. H. A. Gregory, Coburg Municipal Library (Vic.).

Mr. W. G. Buick, State Library, Adelaide (S.A.).

Mr. W. R. Hill, State Library, Hobart (Tas.).

Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. J. W. Ellison, Rockdale Municipal Library (N.S.W.).

Hon. Corresponding Secretary:

Mr. C. A. Churm, Bankstown Municipal Library (N.S.W.).

GENERAL SURVEY

The dominating feature of this year was the Ninth Conference of the Library Association of Australia, held at the University of South Australia, Adelaide from August 27th-28th.

The following papers comprised the Public Libraries Section's contribution to the programme:—

(1) "*The social functions of the public library.*" Speaker, Mr. F. A. Sharr, State Librarian, Library Board of Western Australia; Chairman, Mr. K. J. Ling, City Librarian, Melbourne City Libraries.

(2) "*Technical services in the public library.*" Speaker, Mr. L. Miller, City Librarian, Newcastle Public Library; Chairman, Mr. J. A. Wells, Research Officer, Public Library of South Australia.

(3) "*Co-operation between library and school.*" Speaker, Mr. K. J. Ling, City Librarian, Melbourne City Libraries; Chairman, Mr. H. A. Gregory, City Librarian, Coburg City Library.

The Section's programme was carefully arranged in order to prevent major clashes with interesting papers of other Sections. Members were able to attend all but one of the papers of the Children's Library Section, and also the ad hoc session, "Education for librarianship".

Two circulars were distributed during the year and concerned Conference details; the first a guide to the session, the second, a full report on the Section's papers and the annual meeting.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Public Libraries Section was held at 2.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th August, 1957 at which 38 members attended.

A general survey of Section activities during 1956-57 was given, and mention was made of the committees set up to implement the resolutions put forward by the Section at the Brisbane conference. The

president reported that at least two of these committees had completed their report although no action had yet been taken by General Council. Three other reports, all of which required a great deal of research, were nearing completion.

Amongst matters raised for discussion at the meeting were:

1. Relations between municipal librarians and the library service boards in each State.
2. The future of "Public Library Opinion", journal of the New South Wales Division.
3. Financial arrangements for multiple section membership.
4. Executive officers of the Section to be drawn from one State.
5. Provision of printed stationery for the Section and Division.

Under Item 2 it was resolved to refer the matter to the New South Wales Division for further discussion, and the offer of the Victorian Division to assist in the provision of material and editorship if required was noted with appreciation.

Item 3 was on the agenda of the General Council for discussion two days later.

Item 4 was approved in principle with the reservation that executive officers should hold office for a period of not more than two years without re-election, and that each State should have opportunity to provide such executive officers if they so wished.

Item 5 was approved and left in the hands of the corresponding secretary to obtain quotes and take any necessary action.

Under any other business, a matter raised in General Council on Monday under a financial resolution was referred to the Section's general meeting for discussion. A recommendation had been put forward by the committee set up to investigate and report on the Association's financial position that sections of the Association be no longer organized on a federal basis, but (possibly) as sub-committees of state branches. The meeting was in general agreement that some form of re-organization was necessary and the matter was referred to a special meeting of section representatives after the conference closed on Thursday.

The following officers were elected for 1958:—

President and Representative Councillor:

Mr. K. J. Ling, Melbourne City Libraries (Vic.).

Committee:

Miss M. Rewell, Lady Clarke Children's Library (N.S.W.).

Mr. H. A. Gregory, Coburg Municipal Library (Vic.).

Mrs. M. Donaldson, Ryde Municipal Library (N.S.W.).

President, Victorian Division, 1958.

Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. J. W. Ellison, Rockdale Municipal Library (N.S.W.).

Hon. Corresponding Secretaries

Mr. C. A. Churm, Bankstown Municipal Library (N.S.W.).

NEWS OF THE DIVISIONS

Victorian Division

OFFICERS—1957

President:

Mr. P. A. Thomas, F.L.A., City Librarian, Sunshine City Library.

Secretary Treasurer:

Miss R. Andrews, B.A., City Librarian, Port Melbourne City Library.

Executive Member:

Mr. K. J. Ling, F.L.A., City Librarian, Melbourne City Libraries.

At the end of 1956, Mr. T. H. Woodrow and Mrs. J. E. Evans resigned their positions as president and secretary/treasurer respectively.

When deciding the programme of the Division for 1957, it was agreed that the interests of municipal libraries and librarians would best be served if the Division carried out certain projects by means of working parties, and if it combined with the Victorian Branch for its general meetings. Some projects have now been completed and the remainder will be carried forward to 1958.

MEETINGS

Tuesday, May 21st.

This meeting took the form of a special conference to which all Victorian municipal libraries were invited to send a representative. Fourteen such representatives attended and a programme of activities was drawn up which included the following projects:—

1. A survey into the use made of the Central Cataloguing Service of the Free Library Service Board.

2. A survey of systems, staffing, finance and general organization of municipal libraries in Victoria, the material to be assembled in the form of a directory.

3. Co-operation with the N.S.W. Division in the production of a section magazine, by the appointment of a sub-editor for the Victorian Division.

4. A survey of regional library organization and methods in Victoria.

5. An investigation of the demand for a union catalogue and central clearing-house for inter-library loans.

Thursday, October 17th.

Twelve representatives from municipal libraries met again to consider the executive's progress report on the Central Cataloguing Service survey. The report was compiled from answers received to a questionnaire sent to all municipal libraries in Victoria. Twenty-eight completed questionnaires were received. The completed report, which included some recommendations for the improvement of the service, was sent to the Free Library Service Board in November.

Thursday, June 27th.

The Division combined with the Branch for this and the following meeting. All representative councillors and Section representatives were present and available for briefing in regard to both the General Council meeting and the annual general meetings of the Sections. Each in turn gave a resume of their Section's proposed conference programme.

Thursday, September 12th.

This second general meeting took the form of a post-conference report to members on the conference as a whole, and of Sectional activities at the conference.

Tuesday, December 4th.

This, the last Branch meeting of the year took the form of a successful pre-Christmas party, was held at the Victorian Art Gallery, and the Division was well represented.

CONCLUSIONS.

The review of the Central Cataloguing Service was the main activity in 1957, and it is hoped to complete the other projects in 1958. In addition, the Division, through its representatives under the chairmanship of Mr. H. A. Gregory, has been working to improve the status and salaries of municipal librarians in Victoria.

New South Wales Division

OFFICERS—1957

President:

Mr. D. V. Ryan (Randwick Library).

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. B. D. Butler (Library Board).

Miss M. Rewell (Canterbury Library).

Secretary/Treasurer:

Mrs. M. M. Donaldson (Ryde Library).

Committee:

Miss M. Dunkerley (Burwood Library).

Miss V. McClymont (Lane Cove Library).

Mr. J. Ellis (Marrickville Library).

Editor of Public Library Opinions

Miss M. Russell (Mosman Library).

ACTIVITIES 1957.

Nine committee meetings were held during the year and attendance was very good. Miss M. Rewell resigned in July when she accepted a post in Tasmania and Miss J. Rooke of Canterbury library was elected in her place. Mr. J. Ellis resigned and Miss C. Carroll also of Canterbury Library was co-opted.

Only two general meetings of the Division were held but members attended all Branch meetings as well as many meetings arranged by other sections. An excursion to Newcastle was also held.

May 1st.

At Burwood Library, a combined meeting of P.L. Section and Section for work with Children. Subject, Children's reading . . . spheres of influence . . . the home, the school, the Municipal Library. Speakers, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Todd. Sixty-five persons present.

July 5th.

At Public Library, Macquarie Street. Subject, The Place of Fiction in the Public Library. Speakers, Miss Russell (Mosman), Mr. E. Flowers (Newcastle). Forty-one persons present.

November 4th.

At Public Library, Macquarie Street. Subject, A cruise on the Mariposa. Speaker, Miss T. Thomas, Branch president. Subject, Round the world in fifty days. Speaker, Mr. D. V. Ryan, who had won a round the world tour on a competitive Dulux T.V. and Radio Show.

November 10th.

Excursion to Newcastle on invitation from Lord Mayor to inspect the new City of Newcastle Library. Forty persons present. Lunch and afternoon tea was provided by the staff of Newcastle Library and the chief librarian, Mr. L. Miller, showed us round the building and later with Miss Giffin answered our numerous questions.

The attendance at these meetings at least justified the faith of those, who at the annual meeting in 1957 were in favour of continuing to hold general meetings of the Division.

CONFERENCE OF L.A.A. AT ADELAIDE, AUGUST, 1957.

Many members of the Division attended this conference and much benefit resulted from lectures, library visits as well as enjoyment from "getting together". The annual meeting of the P.L. Section was held during one session but this was not as well attended as the numbers in Adelaide indicated it would be.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OPINION.

There has been no issue of this booklet since 1956. Miss Russell from pressure of other work signified her willingness to cede the editorship to someone else and Miss

Rooke has taken over this job. Quite soon we hope that P.L.O. will be revived . . . again.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON STANDARD LIBRARY PROCEDURE.

Several committee meetings were devoted to discussion and alteration of the Questionnaire as outlined in 1956. Copies of the amended Questionnaire were sent to all chief librarians in July, 1957. Owing to the absence abroad of the president and pressure of work on other members of the committee it has not so far been possible to collate the information thus obtained. It is hoped to do this early in 1958.

AWARDS SUB-COMMITTEE.

There were no meetings of the sub-committee in 1957. The president, Mr. Ryan, as member of the management committee of the M.S.E.U. and Miss Thomas as leader of the Award Sub-Committee met Mr. Rex Wood. An Industrial Agreement covering Local Government Library Staff was made on 11th September, 1957 between the Municipal Employee's Union and the Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales. The agreement is an interim measure only. It took effect from 1st April, 1957 and remains in force until 1st August, 1958, or until a determination of the Local Government Library Staff Award claim has been made by the Industrial Commission. It is hoped that the unsatisfactory features of the agreement will be improved after Judicial investigation.

NEWPORT SESSION.

The proposed weekend at the W.E.A. Summer School, Newport, had to be abandoned owing to lack of support. This was most disappointing as it resulted in the forfeiture of the £5 deposit and the important discussion on Standard Library procedure, planned for that weekend has not yet been held.

CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Many members of the N.S.W. Division accepted the invitation of the Branch to the Christmas party. This was a most enjoyable function, food and drinks in

quality and quantity were all that could be desired. An increased attendance is hoped for in 1958.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Two meetings of sub-committees formed from P.L. Section and Section for Work with Children have been held, one in June and one in December. The aim of this sub-committee is to have more co-operation with teachers, and trainee teachers, to acquaint them with library services now offering in most municipalities and the material available at libraries. Progress to date is good and the secretary has been informed that the matter of teacher training and library co-operation is on the Agenda for the Conference of Inspectors of Schools to be held in January, 1958.

CONCLUSION.

The membership of the Section has attained the record figure of 284, although this should not induce complacency. Only about one-third of persons working in public libraries belong to the Section. Far less take an active interest in its activities.

It is intended during 1958 to make a determined drive for membership of the Section, to keep members more frequently aware of Sectional activities, to co-ordinate the work of the two Divisions, and to present a completed programme to the incoming 1959 committee.

Conference year is always a stimulating and busy year and it has been our privilege to have been of some service during 1957.

K. J. LING, President.

C. A. CHURM, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES SECTION

EXECUTIVE AND COMMITTEE.

During the year ending 31st December, 1957, the Section executive of 1956 continued in office.

President:

Mr. W. Eunson, Victoria.

Corresponding Secretary:

Miss J. C. Tindall, Victoria.

Honorary Treasurer:

Miss K. M. O'Keeffe, Victoria.

We consider that a term of office of two years for the executive is preferable to that of one year only, as the longer period enables the executive to become more familiar with Section business, to follow through some business matters to their conclusion, and on the whole to gain a more general understanding, grasp and control of Section and Library Association affairs.

Committee:

In addition to the executive, the following were committee members:

Mrs. M. Fox, A.C.T.

Miss E. Hill, N.S.W.

Miss J. E. Smith, Q'land.

Mrs. K. Edgecombe, S.A.

Miss C. Paltridge, Tas.

Miss E. Haynes, Vic.

Miss T. Robertson, W.A.

MEETINGS.

Annual General Meeting.

At the Section's Annual General Meeting for 1957, which was held on 27th August (33 were present) and 29th August (27 were present) at the University of Adelaide, the Annual Report and Financial Statement for 1956 were adopted, several important matters of business were discussed and resolutions carried, and plans were made for future Section activities. Subjects dealt with were:—Finance; Children's Book Review Bulletin; Children's Book Councils; Training and Status of School and Children's Librarians; Importation of Children's Books from the U.S.A.; Union Catalogue on Children's Librarianship; Amendment to Section Constitution—Past President on Section Committee.

General Meeting.

At this meeting, held on 29th October at the South Melbourne Junior Library and attended by 16 members, the proposed amendment to the Section Constitution to include the Past President on the Section committee was considered, and the resolution declared carried as a result of postal voting and voting at this meeting.

Executive Meetings.

The Section executive met 32 times during the year to discuss business and finance, to formulate plans and policies, and to compile the monthly business report.

Committee Business.

As committee members reside in each State and A.C.T., no committee meetings were held. However, committee members were kept informed of Section affairs through business reports; were requested to present the annual report and financial statement for 1956 to their respective Divisions and Groups; and on occasions voted by post on some matters such as appointment of a conference sub-committee, L.A.A. general conference financial assistance, and appointment of an auditor for 1957.

Membership.

In 1957, the L.A.A. registrar again compiled the Section roll and at intervals sent copies to the corresponding secretary. The Section executive approves this procedure, but during the year one difficulty was evident. Some 1956 Section members who paid their 1957 L.A.A. subscriptions were not immediately included on the 1957 roll of financial Section members, as they had omitted to complete the required form declaring they wished to be Section members in 1957.

The L.A.A. still has made no decision concerning Association members who wish to belong to more than one Section; such people are not officially listed as Section members; and no financial grants are made by the Association to the Section for members who join Sections other than the Section of their first choice. The actual numbers of such people interested in this Section are not known, but five are recorded in Victoria.

Total number of financial Section members in 1957 was 321, this being an increase in membership of 46 over last year's total membership of 275. However, 58 of our 1956 members failed to rejoin in 1957.

Membership of Divisions and Groups:

Division or Group	1957 No. of of Members	1956 No. of of Members
A.C.T.	6	1
New South Wales	123	120
Queensland	25	20
South Australia	38	28
Tasmania	12	11
Victoria	105	89
Western Australia	12	6
Total	321	275

COMMITTEES OF THE SECTION.

Manual on School Library Practice.

The Committee of South Australian Section members, appointed at the Brisbane Conference, 1955, submitted its final report to the Section executive in June. The committee's conclusion was that "owing to lack of specific satisfactory offers to undertake the writing of a school library manual, the committee recommends that nothing further be done in the matter. Should an offer come at a future date, the Section should offer its backing, provided the work produced is of sufficiently high standard."

Section's Conference Programme.

A committee of South Australian Section members, appointed in March, completely re-organized the Section's draft programme for the L.A.A. Conference held in Adelaide in August, did all the preparatory work of planning and arranging for speakers, discussion leaders and recorders, and performed numerous other functions concerning conference arrangements.

Children's Book Review Bulletin.

Upon resolution of the Annual General Meeting, a committee of Victorian Section members was appointed to consider and report on the Bulletin and its future. This committee's report, which was received by the corresponding secretary in December after the last full meeting of the 1957 Section executive, will be considered by the 1958 Section executive.

FINANCE.

The scheme for financing the Section was the same as in 1956, the L.A.A. granting a £50 basic grant, £5 for each Division and £10 per one hundred members. The

Section was granted a total of £131/14/0 by the L.A.A. in 1957. This includes the amount of £16/14/0 granted to assist one member to attend the conference. But for the executive's decision to reduce the size of the Children's Book Review Bulletin by half, the total receipts plus the credit balance of £46/7/3 from 1956, would probably have proved insufficient to meet the Section's total expenditure.

At the end of 1957, the Section had a credit balance of £24/17/3.

Cost of producing and distributing the Bulletin for its first year (September 1956 to August 1957) was £80/0/7. In the calendar year 1957, Bulletin costs totalled £66/18/7½.

At the Section's Annual General Meeting it was resolved, "That the Section approves in principle the meeting of the expenses of its representative councillor to attend council meetings of the L.A.A., and resolves that in its budget and in its estimates of expenditure and in any approach to the L.A.A. for finance for the Section, the Section executive should take this into consideration."

SECTION'S NAME.

At its meeting in August, the L.A.A. general council approved that the Section's name be changed to the Children's Libraries Section. A survey in 1956 had indicated that Section members favoured this change.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

Following resolution of the Annual General Meeting, "That the Constitution of the Section be amended to include the following, 'That the past president of the Section who shall be the last past president, surviving and willing to act, shall be a member of the Section committee'," a postal ballot was conducted in September-October, and a general meeting held in October. A total of 84 Section members voted in favour of amending Clause 4 of the Section Constitution to include the above provision, and one member voted against this. Therefore, Clause 4 of the Section Constitution has been amended accordingly and the past president will be a member of the 1958 Section committee.

SECTION ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

Notable features of this year's activities have been the continuation of publication of the Children's Book Review Bulletin, the holding of the L.A.A. General Conference in Adelaide, the finalising of some business matters, and the initiation of other activities including the compilation of a Union Catalogue on Children's Librarianship.

L.A.A. General Conference.

Section members, who attended the conference, held at the University of Adelaide from 26th to 30th August, spent a profitable and pleasant time at business sessions, on visits to libraries, and at social gatherings.

Thirty-one financial Section members attended; six unfinancial members; and two members who have joined this Section as their second Section.

Sessions held by this Section:

Standards for Subject Cataloguing and Classification of Children's Books: Subject Cataloguing—Miss N. Booker, Librarian, Sydney Teachers' College. Classification—Miss H. Giffin, Children's Librarian, Newcastle City Library.

School and Children's Libraries—Central Services: School Libraries—Paper prepared by Miss E. Hill, Officer-in-Charge N.S.W. School Library Service, and delivered by Miss G. J. Fardell, N.S.W. School Library Service. Children's Libraries—Miss C. Paltridge, Librarian, Lady Clark Memorial Children's Library, Hobart.

The Teenage Reader: Paper prepared by Mrs. E. M. Roe, Tudor House, Moss Vale, and delivered by Mr. G. Selth, Public Library of South Australia.

A Second Look at Children's Books: Mr. Frank Eyre, Manager of the Australian Branch of Oxford University Press. This evening session was preceded by a buffet tea given by the South Australian Division with Mr. Eyre as guest of honour.

Some members attended the Public Libraries Section's session on "Co-operation between the Public Library and the School", and it is to be regretted that, because it was necessary to hold the Section's Annual General Meeting twice when the Public

Libraries Section was in session, members were unable to attend these sessions of the Section whose interests are closely related to our own.

Visits were made to school, teachers' college and children's libraries.

Publications.

Children's Book Review Bulletin: Production and distribution of the Bulletin followed the pattern set in 1956, but in order to prevent a deficit in the Section's finances, the Bulletin's size was reduced by half from issue no. 10 in June.

Following upon resolutions carried at the Annual General Meeting, a Committee was appointed to examine the Bulletin and to make suggestions for future publication. This Committee's report is now complete and it will be considered by the 1958 Section executive.

When the Section's policy and plans for the future of the Bulletin are formulated, a report is to be submitted to the L.A.A. for consideration by its publications committee.

Costs of production are indicated under the heading "Finance" above.

Proposed Union Catalogue on Children's Librarianship: At the annual general meeting it was resolved, "That steps be taken to compile a union catalogue of books on children's librarianship, from collections available from the whole of Australia."

The purpose of such a catalogue is to inform people interested in children's librarianship, particularly those studying it, what books are available in this field, where they are held, and the possibility of borrowing them or gaining access to them.

Circulars outlining the scheme and giving instructions for making entries, have been sent to the thirty-eight libraries in New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria, who have stated their willingness to participate in this work. It is hoped that entries will be completed at the end of February, 1958, and that duplication and distribution of the Catalogue will follow later in the year.

South Australia and Western Australia are not prepared to take part, and to 31st December, 1957, no replies on the subject had been received from A.C.T. and Queensland.

Business Reports.

In 1957 the Section executive continued to send the monthly Business Report to all committee members and to Division secretaries, thus keeping them and Division and Group members informed on current L.A.A. and Section news and business.

Children's Book Councils.

With a view to considering the relationship between the Children's Book Councils and the L.A.A., particularly this Section, and the possibility of securing closer co-operation in the future, statements on the present situation in their respective States, have been collected from the N.S.W., Victorian and W.A. Divisions and the Tasmanian Group.

Children's Books from the U.S.A.

Importation: No further advance was made in the Section's case for the relaxing of import restriction on children's books from the U.S.A. until this subject was again considered in August by the Section at its annual general meeting and subsequently by the L.A.A. general council.

In December, the Section's case, revised by Miss T. Thomas of N.S.W., was submitted by the L.A.A. honorary general secretary to the Minister for Customs. To date no reply has been received.

Exchange: A system of exchange whereby Australian and American children's libraries would exchange collections of Australian and American children's books was suggested in November to the Section by Mr. K. J. Ling, president of the Public Libraries Section. Lists are being compiled of libraries interested in participating in this scheme.

Training of School and Children's Librarians.

At the Section's annual general meeting representatives from New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia gave reports on existing training facilities in the respective States.

It was resolved that these reports should be published, and it is now hoped that they will appear in the Australian Library Journal in 1958.

Standards, Status, Ethics.

Status and Promotion: The resolution carried at the annual general meeting, "That the status and opportunity for promotion of children's librarians should be included in any formal agreement between librarians and employers," plus a supporting and explanatory statement prepared by the New South Wales Division have been sent by the L.A.A. honorary general secretary to the Association's Standards and Status Committee for consideration.

Draft Code of Ethics: Copies of the draft Code of Ethics for librarians, prepared by the Standards and Status Committee, have been sent to all Divisions and Groups. Comments or suggestions received will be forwarded to the L.A.A. honorary general secretary for consideration by the general council. To date the New South Wales Division and the Tasmanian Group have replied.

L.A.A. Committee on Branches and Sections.

This committee, appointed following upon resolution of the general council at its meeting in August, is examining the present organization of the Association into Branches and Sections, the related financial position, and the possibilities of future re-organization with a view to economy and simplicity.

The Section executive has completed and returned its replies to this committee's questionnaire.

Briefly, the executive's replies were: support of present system of Branches; replacement of present Sections by sectional groups within each Branch to give economy of finance, labour, time, and to eliminate delays in making decisions and carrying out projects; suggestion that under present organization L.A.A. members joining Sections in excess of one should pay a fee to the additional Section(s); one representative councillor from each Branch (instead of two) for economy and simplification; under present system of Sections, each State Division could in turn act as the co-ordinating body and should perform this function for two years.

DIVISION AND GROUP ACTIVITIES.

The Section still comprises five Divisions and the two Groups in A.C.T. and Tasmania.

The Section Executive has again been disappointed this year that some Divisions have failed to send regular quarterly reports of their activities to the executive. However, the reports that have been received have indicated the enthusiasm of Division officers and members in arranging and participating in Division activities.

New South Wales Division

Meetings held:

January.

At Sydney Grammar School. A one-day library conference. Theme—What makes a good children's book, and how principles of literary criticism can be applied. Speakers—Mr. P. Elkin, Mrs. M. Cotton, Mrs. E. M. Roe, Miss E. Hill.

May.

Combined meeting with the Public Libraries Section. Subject—Children's reading and its spheres of influence—the home, the school, and the municipal library. Speakers—Mrs. Harrison, Miss G. Tod, Mrs. Watson.

July.

At the Public Library of N.S.W. Held during Children's Book Week. Subject—The Australian aborigines and their legends. Speaker—Mr. Roland Robinson.

October.

Attended a meeting organized by the University Libraries Section. Subject—Typography. Speaker—Mrs. Beatrice Warde.

The Division plans to hold its annual conference at Sydney Grammar School on 24th January, 1958.

Queensland Division

Meetings were held at the Oxley Memorial Library.

April 5th.

Business meeting—election of new Division committee.

At meetings held on 12th April and in May, June, August and September, the

principal matters of business were: The Division's work on its three issues of the Children's Book Review Bulletin.

School Libraries in Queensland.

Discussion of the possibility that the Division may be able to supply some type of service to school libraries; and planning a survey to ascertain the present position regarding school libraries in Queensland. An article entitled "What are school libraries like?" and containing a questionnaire on school libraries was published in the August issue of the Queensland Teachers' Journal. The Division found the response to this questionnaire disappointing as only twenty-four replies were received from schools. Most of the teachers who replied were untrained as librarians and showed a desire to obtain assistance and advice in running their libraries.

South Australian Division

Meetings were usually held in the Symon Library, Public Library of South Australia. Attendances ranged from five to 23 members and friends.

In addition to their normal Division activities and routine business, South Australian Division members on the Section's conference sub-committee and other Division members did much additional work planning and preparing for the L.A.A. General Conference and also participating in all conference activities.

Meetings held:

March.

In the library at St. Leonard's Public School. Subject—The aims and functions of the primary school library. Speaker—Mrs. G. Jeffrey, Organiser of School Libraries.

April-May.

Speaker—Mrs. Dow of the publishers, Rigby Ltd., spoke on the well-known children's authors she met while in England recently, and, at the May meeting, played recorded interviews with some of them.

June.

Subjects and speakers—Poetry for children, Mr. D. Hall; Fairy stories, Miss J. Smith. Division projects—Formation of

a committee to consider compilation of a list of organizations providing free material to schools and children's libraries.

Membership promotion — Decided to draft a letter on Association and Section aims and objects, types of Division meetings held, the Book Review Bulletin, to be sent to teachers and others who are considered prospective members.

Course for school librarians to be held in the Christmas holidays.

July.

Subject—The learning difficulties of children. Speaker — Mrs. Moorhouse, Education Department psychologist. Division projects discussed — Summer School, January, 1958. Membership promotion circular.

September.

Subject—Taste and vulgarity in children's books. Speaker—Mr. M. Harris, an Adelaide bookseller.

October.

Election of Division officers for 1958 was followed by a combined meeting with the South Australian Branch. Subject—Are children interested in culture? Speaker—Dr. Penny, Principal of Adelaide Teachers' College.

Victorian Division

Meetings held:

February.

At Footscray Children's Library. Films on librarianship and library service.

March.

At Melbourne Teachers' College. Subject—Audio-visual aids in the library. Speaker—Mr. R. Sharp, lecturer at Melbourne Teachers' College, Fulbright Scholar 1955-56.

April.

At Haileybury College Library. Subject—Remedial reading and the librarian. Speaker — Mr. R. Cornish, Master in Charge of Haileybury College's Junior School.

May.

At Brighton Library. Subject—Children's Book Review Bulletin.

June.

In the Aids Library at Melbourne Teachers' College. Subject—Sources of reference material—pictures, pamphlets, visual aids, etc. Speaker—Miss A. Lancaster, Aids Librarian at the Melbourne Teachers' College.

July.

At the Collingwood Children's Library. Subject—Services and organisation of the Free Library Service Board of Victoria. Speaker—Mr. G. Stewart, Secretary of the Free Library Service Board.

August.

At Hawthorn Children's Library. Subject—Discussion of items on the agenda of the Section's Annual General Meeting.

September.

At the Public Library of Victoria. Division meeting was combined with the Victorian Branch meeting at which reports on the L.A.A. General Conference were given.

October.

At South Melbourne Children's Library. Business—Reports on Section activities at the L.A.A. General Conference. Election of Division officers for 1958.

December.

At Prahran Children's Library. An informal social gathering and party night.

In November, Division members who attended the Conference in Adelaide, were entertained at the home of Mrs. E. Simpson, Victorian Division President, at a reunion and buffet tea. All present enjoyed a most pleasant afternoon and evening.

Western Australian Division

Meetings held:

March.

Election of office bearers for 1957 was confirmed. L.A.A. membership promotion among teacher-librarians. Planning the Division's issues of the Book Review Bulletin.

April.

Work on the Book Review Bulletin.

June.

Consideration of the agenda for the Section's Annual General Meeting, and of the Annual Report and Financial Statement for 1956.

November.

Annual Meeting. Election of Division officers for 1958. Discussion of the proposed union catalogue of books on children's librarianship. Then followed a combined meeting with the W.A. Branch at which Mr. Yelland spoke on two American novelists.

Two W.A. Division members attended the Adelaide Conference.

Australian Capital Territory Group

Section membership numbers in A.C.T. are small, but members have actively participated in children's and school library work in this area during the year. Because of the large number of children in Canberra, there is a great need for the expansion of children's library services there in the future.

Copies of the Children's Book Review Bulletin have been distributed to schools in A.C.T. by the Section's A.C.T. Representative, who reports that the Bulletins are very much appreciated by the schools.

It is very pleasing to know that the Children's Book Council of Canberra was established in November and that its reviews of children's books are published weekly in the "Canberra Times".

Tasmanian Group

This Group, because its members are so scattered and membership is so small, met only once during the year, and at this meeting heard reports on the L.A.A. General Conference.

However, the Tasmanian Representative has forwarded to the Section Executive during the year, Tasmanian members' opinions and suggestions on the main items of business; Tasmanian members compiled three issues of the Children's Book Review Bulletin; and the two members who attended the Conference actively contributed towards the Section's programme.

SECTION EXECUTIVE AND COMMITTEE, 1958.

President:

Miss C. Paltridge, Tasmania.

Corresponding Secretary:

Mis J. A. Smith, Tasmania.

Honorary Treasurer:

Miss J. Doddridge, Tasmania.

Past President:

Mr. W. Eunson, Victoria.

Committee:

Mrs. M. Fox, A.C.T.

Miss E. Hill, N.S.W.

Miss J. E. Smith, Queensland.

Mrs. G. Farmer, S.A.

Miss J. A. Smith, Tasmania.

Miss K. O'Keeffe, Victoria.

Miss T. Robertson, W.A.

CONCLUSION.

The Section executive wishes to thank Miss N. Booker (Section's acting representative councillor at the L.A.A. general conference), Miss C. Paltridge (chairman at annual general meeting), Miss J. Fardell (distribution of the Book Review Bulletin), Mrs. A. Rowe (duplication of circulars), Mr. A. Hird (honorary auditor), members of the Section's three sub-committees, South Australian members who contributed so much towards the conference, those who prepared and delivered conference papers and acted as discussion leaders, the Public Library of N.S.W. (duplication of the Book Review Bulletin), and all L.A.A., Section and Division officers and members, and others, who have, during the year, contributed towards the Section's activities or assisted the Section in any way.

We also wish the incoming section executive and committee members a satisfying and successful year with Section activities in 1958.

W. EUNSON,

President.

JEAN C. TINDALL,

Corresponding Secretary.

**LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF
AUSTRALIA.**

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

**Report of Activities, January-
December, 1957**

According to notification from the Registrar the total number of financial members has risen from 135 in November 1956 to 161 in December, 1957. The Section has two Divisions, namely in New South Wales

and in South Australia and there have been tentative proposals for the formation of a Regional Division comprising Victoria and Tasmania, but no definite action has been taken.

No large expenses have been incurred since even the conference costs were moderate for our Section and the Section's financial position is very sound.

The all overshadowing activity of the year was the 9th Annual Conference held in Adelaide from Monday, August 26th to Friday, August 30th and to which the University Libraries Section contributed four papers. Mr. D. Borchart of Hobart spoke on the "University Librarian and his Client", Miss B. Wines of Sydney on "The Undergraduate and the Services he Needs", Miss V. Turnbull of Melbourne on "Recruitment, training and qualifications for University librarianship" and Mr. B. Scott of Brisbane concluded with a briefer paper on "Recruitment for University Librarians". During the conference the Section held a small sherry party for its members.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Section was held during the conference to enable as many members as possible to be present. Representatives from the Universities of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, Sydney, Queensland, Australian University and Canberra University College attended the meeting.

W. A. COWAN,

President.

K. L. ANDERSON,

Secretary.

Barr Smith Library,
University of Adelaide,
10th January, 1958.

New South Wales Division

2nd Annual Report—3rd July, 1958.

Office Bearers.

President, Miss E. G. Stanley; honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. L. C. Masterman; committee, Mr. B. Southwell, Miss F. Leslie and Miss B. Connah.

Membership.

Nominal membership of the Division is 70.

Finance.

The Division is financed by the Section, and has a credit balance of £3/12/1 as at 3rd June, 1958. Expenditure during the year was as follows:

Postage, 1/5/57—3/6/58	£2 3 10
Annual General Meeting, 1957:	£2 11 6
Mrs. Warde's Visit:	£6 7 6

Annual General Meeting.

The annual general meeting was held on 29th May, 1957, in the Social Work Library of the Mackie Building, University of Sydney, with an attendance of 12. The question of policy was discussed and in view of the unlikelihood of a State Conference being held in N.S.W. during 1957, and the Federal Conference being held in Adelaide, it was decided that the Division should look for a suitable subject and organize a meeting that would be attractive to librarians of all sections, if possible with an overseas speaker.

The election of officers was followed by a social gathering at which the former president, Miss M. Thompson kindly exhibited a collection of colour slides from her recent visit to Europe.

Federal Conference.

The 9th General Conference of the Association was held at the University of Adelaide, from 26th to 30th August, 1957, and was attended by Miss B. Wines of the Fisher Library who contributed a well received paper on the "Undergraduate and the Service he Needs", and by the hon. secretary-treasurer.

Visit of Mrs. B. Warde.

In fulfilment of the policy suggested at the annual general meeting, the Division availed itself of the visit to Australia of the distinguished expert in typography and book design, Mrs. Beatrice Warde, to organize a public function in the Senate Room of the Law School on 23rd October. All librarians were invited, and Mrs. Warde spoke eloquently for an extended period on "The Australian Book: a Typographical Prophecy" and exhibited a bibliographical collection of considerable interest to an

audience which filled the hall to capacity. Supper was served at the conclusion of the meeting.

Lehigh University Scholarship.

Advice was received at short notice that the Commonwealth Research Scholarship sponsored by Lehigh University of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., was again being offered for 1957. Particulars setting out the conditions of eligibility were duplicated and sent to those members of the Division likely to be interested.

For the committee,

ELIZABETH G. STANLEY,
President.
L. C. MASTERMAN,
Hon. Secretary/Treasurer.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION New South Wales Division

Annual Report for 1957

Your committee has pleasure in presenting its annual report for 1957.

Committee:

The Committee for the year consisted of Miss J. M. Murray (chairman)—Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd.; Miss A. Culey — C.S.I.R.O., McMaster Animal Health Laboratory; Miss B. Evans (hon. secretary/treasurer, July-December, 1957) —Metal Trades Employers' Association; Mr. H. J. D. Meares—Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.; Mr. S. B. Page—Electricity Commission of N.S.W.; Miss J. M. Scott—Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.; Mr. C. E. Smith—N.S.W. Film Council; Mr. E. H. Wilkinson (hon. secretary/treasurer, January-July, 1957)—Department of Agriculture.

Membership.

Membership of the Division in 1957 was 169, as against 153 in 1956. This figure was made up of 40 professional members (28 in 1956), 28 corporate members (27 in 1956), and 101 other members (98 in 1956).

Committee Meetings.

Eight committee meetings were held during the year and were well attended.

General Meetings.

The annual general meeting was held on February 14th, 1957, and four general meetings were held as follows:—

March 21.

Methods of handling periodicals. Speakers: Miss B. Evans, Mr. S. B. Page and Miss J. M. Scott (36 present).

May 22.

Filing miscellaneous materials in the special library. Speakers: Mr. A. R. Horton and Miss A. W. John (30 present).

July 17.

Fundamentals of good reference work. Speaker: Miss Judith Hunter (26 present).

September 18.

Getting information to the user. Speaker: Mr. J. E. Fry (18 present).

The average attendance was 27 which is only 15 per cent of the total membership.

List of Periodical Holdings.

This year saw the completion of the List of Periodical Holdings in Special Libraries in New South Wales, which has been the work of the 1954-57 Division Committees, with the assistance of volunteers from the Division. Copies are free to contributing libraries and were donated to the state library in each capital city. To other libraries the cost is 10/- plus 3/- postage. As at 31st December, 33 copies had been sold and free copies had been distributed to contributors and helpers.

Circulars and Duplicates Lists.

Six circulars which included lists of duplicate journals for disposal were sent out during the year. The committee decided to include news items of interest to members and this was well received.

Lists of Journals at the Dead Letter Office.

These lists have been distributed each month to the 50 libraries which have asked to see them. Although journals are claimed each time a great many still remain unclaimed.

Special Libraries Section.

The headquarters of the Section were in Melbourne again in 1957.

Two matters were sent to the Section by the Division for consideration:

(1) Unclaimed journals from Dead Letter Office Lists. The Section was asked to refer the matter of unclaimed journals to the National Library to see if some arrangement could be made to give the unclaimed journals to libraries. The Section decided to defer any action until the scheme had been running a little longer.

(2) Sales Tax Exemption. The Section was requested to ask the Library Association to apply for Sales Tax exemption on library equipment for Association, Institute and Company libraries, as other libraries are already exempt. The Section did not feel it could take any action in the matter, as it was felt that exemption from tax was a matter which applied to the organization to which the library belonged, rather than to the library itself.

New South Wales Branch.

Miss J. M. Murray represented the Division on the N.S.W. Branch Council.

On 31st October the Branch held a meeting in conjunction with this Division at the McMaster Laboratory, University of Sydney. Miss Doubleday, chief librarian, C.S.I.R.O., was the speaker and the topic was "Technical Information Services to the Public—Whose Responsibility?"

The Division was represented by Miss Evans at the Branch meeting held at the Public Library of New South Wales on 16th September, when members who had attended the Adelaide conference gave a summary of the various meetings.

Acknowledgements.

The committee wishes to place on record its thanks to the principal librarian and the trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales for making rooms available for general meetings, and to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which kindly allowed the use of a room for committee meetings.

In concluding this report, may we wish the incoming committee every success in the year ahead.

For and on behalf of the committee,

BETTYS EVANS,

Hon. Secretary/Treasurer.





BOOKS FOR LIBRARIANS

(Edited for the Library Association)

Sewell, P. H.: FIVE YEARS' WORK IN LIBRARIANSHIP 1951-1955

A quinquennial survey of the major trends, developments and publications in librarianship in England and abroad. National, government, public and special libraries are covered, and all aspects of library work are dealt with.

The Library Association, London, 1956. 97/8.

Lamb, J. P.: COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL LIBRARIES

It deals in detail with history, planning, furnishing, staffing, book stocks, patents and trade marks, administration, and methods used to collect and present information to commercial houses and producing firms.

Allen and Unwin, London, 1955. 34/9.

Smith, F. Seymour: KNOW HOW BOOKS

More than 3000 handbooks are listed, commented upon, and indexed for quick reference in this classical guide to practical books.

Thames and Hudson, London, 1956. 34/9.

National Book League: EDUCATION BOOK GUIDE, Volume II, 1957

A catalogue of all the books suitable for use in schools, whether in classroom or library, published in the United Kingdom between 1st December, 1955 and 30th November, 1956. Books for all ages up to 18 are included.

Councils and Education Press, London. 28/3.

Cotton, G. B., and Glencross, Alan: FICTION INDEX TWO

A guide to a further 10,000 works of fiction, including short story collections, anthologies and omnibus volumes, mainly available between January, 1953 and May, 1957, arranged under 2500 subject headings with numerous references.

Association of Assistant Librarians, London, 1957. 64/8.

Public libraries and similar institutions will receive the usual discount.

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THE MAKING OF THE AUSTRALIANS (A. E. Mander). A concise history of Australia, and more than that, with chapters on "Australia's Hideous Beginning", "The Real Australia", "Clash and Crash, 1890", etc., and with illustrations and graphs. Available soon. Orders booked. 10/6, postage 10d.

THE TIWI: THEIR ART, MYTH AND CEREMONY (Charles P. Mountford). A book about the aborigines of Melville Island off the coast near Darwin. Illustrated with many examples of their art, ceremonies, dances and rituals, bark paintings, carved burial poles and figures. Available soon. Orders booked. £4/4/-, postage 2/-.

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL ROCK ART (F. D. McCartney). Many plates. 5/-, postage 5d.

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